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ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE
GETTYSBURG
NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
COMMISSION

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

1893-1904



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1905

SECRETARIES OF WAR

HON. DANIEL S. LAMONT
HON. RUSSELL A. ALGER
HON. ELIHU ROOT
HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT

HON. ROBERT SHAW OLIVER
Assistant Secretary of War

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION

Lieut. Col. JOHN P. NICHOLSON, *Chairman.*

Appointed May 25, 1893.

Major WILLIAM M. ROBBINS.

Appointed March 13, 1894.

Major CHARLES A. RICHARDSON.

Appointed April 25, 1895.

JOHN B. BACHELDER, Esq.

Appointed May 25, 1893.

Died December 22, 1894.

Brig. Gen. W. H. FORNEY.

Appointed May 25, 1893.

Died January 16, 1894.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. E. B. COPE, *Engineer.*

Mr. S. AUGUSTINE HAMMOND, *Assistant Engineer.*

Mr. H. W. MATTERN, *Assistant Engineer and Draftsman.*

Resigned, October 1, 1903.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1893

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
COMMISSION TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR, 1893.

GETTYSBURG, PA., *November 16, 1893.*

SIR: The commission was appointed May 25, 1893, by Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont, and consisted of Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson, John B. Bachelder, esq., and Brig. Gen. W. H. Forney.

The letter of instruction for the guidance of the commission was dated May 29, 1893, and the board assembled for organization May 31, 1893. Present, Colonel Nicholson and Mr. Bachelder. General Forney absent, detained by sickness at his home.

Upon organization the commission found important lines of battle occupied by an electric railway, the construction of which had begun early in April, 1893. After inspecting the road and the land over which it was constructed, on July 1 the full board assembled and selected Col. E. B. Cope as topographical engineer. He was appointed and the assistants selected, a room for the commission rented at Gettysburg, and the survey of the field was at once commenced and has been daily continued.

The first work was to establish a meridian, which in all the surveys since the war had never been done. The datum point of reference was the center of the square in the town of Gettysburg, and a meridian line was established on the high ground of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, near Hancock avenue.

The north point of this line is near the monument of the One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Infantry, and the south point near the line of the Benner property. The line was subsequently extended south to the Tenth New York Infantry Monument.

The location of the town of Gettysburg, geographically, has been determined to be latitude $39^{\circ} 49' 15''$ and longitude from Washington $0^{\circ} 14' 0''$ west; the altitude above tide water at the Center Square, 550 feet.

Using this meridian as a base of operations, there has been run many miles of back-sight transit lines on various parts of the field.

The commissioners completed the examination of the Seminary Ridge line on August 3, from the Blocher property, on the Hagers-town road, south to and beyond the McMillan Woods, and decided to survey a preliminary line at once. The line begins at the Blocher Building and runs south to the Emmitsburg road at the James Felix property and traverses the line that was taken up and occupied by the Confederate army during the greater part of the second and third days' battle and affords a view of the entire line from the cemetery to Round Top. It has since been surveyed and extended to the Ridge road, 4,500 feet south.

Upon this avenue, and in rear of it, there remain many traces of the Confederate breastworks, and in all cases where stone walls were

remaining that were known to have been used for defensive purposes, they were included within the avenue.

At the north side of this avenue is a piece of timber containing about 4 acres, where the Confederate artillery was posted, which is included in the survey; also the Spangler Woods, in which are remains of breastworks, containing about 25 acres, situated near the middle of the avenue, was surveyed and computed. All the work was connected with the meridian by the Emmitsburg road.

On August 14 a Confederate avenue was surveyed, which was temporarily named the "Outside Wheatfield avenue," beginning at the Emmitsburg road, 800 feet southwest of the crossroads at the Peach Orchard, running easterly to the lands of the Memorial Association, thence in a southeasterly direction by the lands of the Memorial Association, and terminating on a west line of the Crawford tract, near Devil's Den.

On August 16 and 17 the Crawford tract was surveyed and found to contain about 47 acres, which was mapped in connection with the Tipton property and lands of the Memorial Association.

On August 18 a transit line was run from the Emmitsburg road on the crossroad to H. Spangler's woods, and thence to the Seminary Ridge line.

On August 22 and 23 the survey was made on the line of the Memorial Association on Little Round Top, and also on the boundary lines of the Tipton property, included between the said association property and the Crawford tract.

On August 24 the lines of the Pfeffer, Benner, and Codori properties were surveyed. This survey was completed September 10.

On September 11 survey was made of a lot of ground belonging to Charles Starner on the Seminary Ridge avenue line, with a view to purchase the property.

On the 12th and 13th the properties of James Felix, at the end of the avenue on the Emmitsburg road, was surveyed and also the lines on the properties of Mr. Wolf and Mrs. Plank. These properties are connecting on the avenue line and reach from the Wheatfield road to the Emmitsburg road.

On September 20 a transit line was made at the intersection of Reynolds avenue and Chambersburg street in Gettysburg, which was continued out the Chambersburg pike to Willoughby Run, and from near this point two avenues were run on the east side of the stream, ending at the Springs Hotel bridge. The other one, beginning on the west side of the bridge and following the right bank of Willoughby Run, terminates in a public road that leads in a northwesterly direction to the Herr Tavern road.

On September 21 to 23 the preliminary line for another avenue was surveyed. It begins at a point on the Chambersburg pike 880 feet west of Willoughby Run bridge, crossing the Springs Hotel property in a southerly direction, and ends at the Hagerstown road. This line was prolonged several miles to a previously located connecting point on the Seminary Ridge line.

On September 25 commenced a transit line upon Reynolds and Buford avenues to the line of timber beyond the Mummasburg road on the property of John Forney. Here we began a line for another avenue in an easterly general direction to the Carlisle road; thence continuing through property of the Blocher heirs and across Rock Creek; then in a southeasterly general direction to the Harrisburg road at the J. Benner House, continuing the line in the same general

direction across the Western Maryland Railroad and York pike to the summit of Benners Ridge. From this point there was run a straight line to Benners Hill, and there the survey was temporarily suspended.

On September 28 began a careful survey of the field in the vicinity of the Springs Hotel, the object of which was to map that territory to the minutest detail, showing also all the projected Confederate avenues. The survey embraces an area of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. It has been carefully mapped, traced, and blue printed. This survey and the office work necessary to complete the map occupied the attention of the engineer corps until October 10.

On October 11 there was run a line from the point in the center of the square of the town by the Hanover road to a point connecting our line on Benners Hill, and also triangulated to the same point from East Cemetery Hill.

The engineer corps is now at work on a detailed survey of East Cemetery and Culps Hill and the ground to the east and other adjoining lands.

On August 28 the commissioners addressed a proposition to the attorneys representing heirs of the estate of General Crawford to purchase the land known as the Crawford tract for \$700. The proposition was accepted after approval by the Secretary of War, and the deeds are now being executed.

On September 18 the commissioners purchased from Mr. Charles Starner 5.26 acres of land, at \$50 per acre. The purchase was ratified by the Secretary of War, and the deed is now being executed.

On August 23 an excursion party from Winchester, Va., many of whom (veterans of the Stonewall Brigade) had been at the battle, visited Gettysburg. They went over the field in company with the commissioners (Mr. Bachelder and General Forney having gone to Hagerstown, Md., to meet them) and marked a number of positions of the respective commands of the Confederate army on Culp's Hill and elsewhere, and returned to their homes in the evening. They seemed deeply impressed with the importance of this work and enthusiastic in their assurance of cooperation from the Confederate veterans.

A summary of the field work of the engineer corps under the direction of the commission shows the following:

Twenty-seven miles of public roads have been run and a preliminary survey of 20 miles of avenues and proposed avenues was made, and 24 miles of property lines. As the work of constructing the avenues progresses other surveys will be necessary. The work has been plotted on a scale of 1 inch to 500 feet and reduced to one-half that size. Part of the work has been enlarged to 1 inch to 400 feet, and also 1 inch to 200 feet, which is the scale of the large Warren map, 12 feet square.

A large portion of the work has been traced and blue printed.

The commission has not thought it wise to open avenues until such times as land can be purchased at reasonable prices. This, it is believed, may be accomplished by watching the opportunity to buy odd lots which will be needed in open market at popular rates, by which plan the commission will not only secure lands desired, but a precedent will be established for the use of the court should the necessity for condemnation proceedings arise.

By the opening of spring the commission will be in condition to commence the construction of avenues and the locating on them of tablets marking the positions of troops.

Various communications, copies of which were promptly trans-

mitted to the Secretary of War, passed between the commissioners and the president of the electric railway, Mr. Hoffer. The position assumed by the commission, under the guidance of the Secretary of War, resulted in a suspension of the work upon the electric road at the parts the occupation of which had been objected to by the representatives of the Secretary of War. While all has not been accomplished that the commissioners desired in this connection, they feel justified in expressing the opinion that the road will eventually be removed from historic localities, at a small expense to the Government.

The hearty sympathy and cooperation of the Secretary of War in the efforts of the commission to remove the electric road from the occupation of the prominent parts of the battlefield has been a source of great satisfaction, and the board can not refrain from the mention of this fact.

The work of the commission has been hampered by the expectations of numerous people representing various interests, in their demands for high prices for land. Thus far their efforts have been unsuccessful, as shown by this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

For the purpose of purchasing lands for avenues and marking the positions of troops embraced by the recent surveys, for the construction and fencing of the avenues, and for the manufacture of tablets and other markers to mark the positions of troops it is recommended that a sum not less than \$50,000 be appropriated.

JOHN P. NICHOLSON,
JOHN B. BACHELDER,
W. H. FORNEY,
Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

BLUE PRINTS ACCOMPANYING REPORT.

- 1.—Crawford property.
- 2.—Pfeffer, Codori, Benner, and adjoining properties.
- 3.—Starnier property.
- 4.—Felix property.
- 5.—Plank property.
- 6.—Hancock avenue, etc.
- 7.—Springs Hotel property, etc.
- 8.—Codori property (part of).
- 9.—Pfeffer property.
- 10.—Benner property.
- 11.—Memorial Association property (part of).
- 12.—Gettysburg Electric Railroad Company (part of).
- 13.—A map of the vicinity of Gettysburg, showing the work of the engineer corps of the United States Gettysburg Battlefield Commission from July 26 to November 1, 1893.
- 14.—Map showing the avenues secured, upon which are located the brigades of infantry and battalions of artillery engaged in the battle of Gettysburg.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1894

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
COMMISSION TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR, 1894.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION,
Gettysburg, Pa., November 12, 1894.

SIR: The commission have the honor to submit their second annual report from October, 1893, to November 12, 1894. The blue prints taken from maps of original work projected by this commission, surveyed and completed and which are numerous, will be bound together and transmitted to the Secretary of War.

It is the policy of the commission to make the report one of progress.

From the date of the last report field work was continued until the beginning of snow, and also at intervals through the winter. Active operations in the field were resumed in March and have been continued to this date.

The work of the engineer department of the commission has been performed with great fidelity under the guidance of Bvt. Lieut. Col. E. B. Cope and Mr. S. A. Hammond, his able assistant, and includes a large amount of surveying and mapping of tracts of land for avenues, laying out, leveling, cross-sectioning, preparing maps and specifications of the avenues proposed and projected and sections of avenues for the use of contractors.

Attention has been given to surveys to harmonize conflicting property lines where the property bounded by one or more of such lines was about to be purchased for the United States; also careful surveys and maps of the present loop of the Gettysburg Electric Railroad have been prepared for the use of the Government.

A scheme for the complete and exhaustive topographical study of the field was begun last year and has been kept in view and continued whenever time and opportunity afforded, as follows: To make an accurate and complete instrumental survey of the entire battlefield, and to make it on a scale of 200 feet to the inch, consisting of 25 sheets, 27 by 28½ inches, each representing a square of the field 5,400 feet wide east and west and 5,660 feet north and south.

This map is intended to show the streams, roads, buildings of every description, monuments and markers, avenues, timber, earthworks, stone walls, fence lines, and rocks; all the undulations will be shown by contour lines for every 4 feet difference of level. Much of this work actually done will appear by implication. Surveys have already been finished for three sheets. The proper mapping of the balance of the field work will engage the attention of the corps during the inclement winter weather. The office has also included besides original work

copies of the large Warren map. During the past year a number of positions of troops have been marked by visitors to the field who were soldiers and took part in the battle, and where these positions were reliable they were located upon our base map.

On August 11 General Lewis, Colonel Tate, and Colonel Keenan, of North Carolina, visited the battlefield and located the position of many of the North Carolina troops. Gen. H. Heth, late of the Confederate States Army and of the Antietam Battlefield Commission, visited the field and located the position of the two batteries of his command from which the first shots were fired and that opened the battle upon the Confederate line.

On October 30 a committee of the Seventh West Virginia Infantry located their battle line on the Pfeffer property, near Ziegler's Grove.

It is the intention of the board of commissioners to address a communication to the governor of all the States, requesting them to name representatives of the organizations that were present, for the purpose of locating every movement made by troops during the battle.

One principal Confederate avenue has been decided upon. It reaches from the Hagerstown road to a point 2,470 feet beyond the Emmitsburg road, upon the ridge occupied by the main line of the Confederate army during the 2d and 3d of July, 1863. It has been divided into five sections. Section 4 is under contract and will be completed this early winter. Section 5 is also under contract.

It was found from the surveys made that an avenue 500 feet wide would include all the Confederate earthworks from the Hagerstown road to the Codori line, a distance of 3,500 feet. From this line south to the Wheatfield road an avenue 150 feet wide would embrace the principal works, except those that were located in Spanglers Woods. This part of the avenue would be 9,931 feet long, and the avenue between the extreme points named would contain 74 acres of ground. A calculation of the area of the avenue for different widths between the extreme points is as follows:

	Acres.
60 feet wide, 13,341 feet long	18½
100 feet wide, 13,341 feet long	31
150 feet wide, 13,341 feet long	46½

The principal avenue has been divided into five sections:

Section 1, from Blocher's house to the Codori line, 3,700 feet.

Section 2, from Codori line to Spanglers Run, 3,700 feet.

Section 3, from Spanglers Run to Wheatfield road, 4,800 feet.

Section 4, from Wheatfield road to Emmitsburg road, 3,700 feet.

Section 5, from Emmitsburg road to present end of avenue, 2,470 feet.

On April 11 drawings and specifications for bids on section 4 of avenue were furnished to the following contractors: L. E. Miller, Cape May, N. J.; R. W. Johnson, Wayne, Pa.; M. & T. E. Farrell, Westchester, Pa.; Patricinus McManus, Philadelphia, Pa.; James P. Mangan, Gettysburg, Pa.; B. B. Gonder, Strausburg, Pa.; Pollard, Murtagh & Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ward & Stricker, Harrisburg, Pa.; Hafer Brothers, Chambersburg, Pa.; Owen Patterson, Baltimore, Md.; Slayer & Boyer, Harrisburg, Pa.

From the 13th to the 21st of April a majority of those having received specifications for section 4 of the avenue visited Gettysburg for the purpose of viewing the locality, and were taken over the ground, and on the 21st five bids were handed in, namely, Slayer &

Boyer, Harrisburg, Pa.; B. B. Gonder, Strausburg, Pa.; Farrell & Bro., Westchester, Pa.; Richard W. Johnson, Wayne, Pa., and P. McManus, Philadelphia, Pa.

On October 1 two bids were received for the construction of section 5 of avenue. These were opened on the 3d instant and considered by the commission.

During the year the following properties have been purchased by direction of the Secretary of War: The Bushman tract or farm, the Crawford tract, the Charles Starner tract, the Felix tract, the Mrs. Plank tract.

The Secretary of War has authorized the purchase of the McMillan tract and the Blocher tract.

All efforts to induce the Gettysburg Electric Railroad to vacate the lines of battle in what is known as the Loop, the Devil's Den, and through the Valley of Death having failed, the commissioners requested the Secretary of War to proceed to condemn. Proceedings were commenced in the United States circuit court at Philadelphia. After various delays, on June 8, 1894, the Attorney-General of the United States directed proceedings to be commenced against the electric railway at Gettysburg, under the joint resolution of Congress.

August 1, 1894, the first hearing before the jury in the trolley case was postponed at the request of the electric railroad until September 11, 1894. On September 11, 1894, there was a second hearing before the jury at Gettysburg, and which was continued until September 15, 1894, when they adjourned for argument in Philadelphia. The jury awarded the sum of \$30,000 damages to the electric company. Upon November 12 the company appealed from this award as being inadequate; and the commission will appeal, with the approval of the Secretary of War, upon the ground that the damages are excessive and detrimental to the best interests of the United States.

On January 16, 1894, General Forney died at his home, Jacksonville, Ala. March, 1894, Maj. William M. Robbins, of Statesville, N. C., whose service upon the field was with the Fourth Alabama Infantry, was appointed by the Secretary of War to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of General Forney.

At the annual meeting of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association a resolution was unanimously adopted, authorizing the executive committee to take the necessary measures to transfer the property of the association to the United States.

The commission respectfully request that the following may be submitted, with the approval of the Secretary of War, for the guidance of the Congress:

For continuing the work of surveying, locating, and preserving the lines of battle at Gettysburg, Pa., and for purchasing, opening, constructing, and improving avenues along the portions occupied by the various commands of the armies of the Potomac and Northern Virginia on that field, and for fencing the same; and for the purchase, at private sale or by condemnation, of such parcels of land as the Secretary of War may deem necessary for the sites of tablets, and for the construction of the said avenues; for determining the leading tactical positions and properly marking the same with tablets of batteries, regiments, brigades, divisions, corps, and other organizations with reference to the study and correct understanding of the battle, each tablet bearing a brief historical legend, compiled without praise

and without censure, \$50,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, donations of land for road or other purposes.

On November 3, 1893, the field was visited by the Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont. On July 14 and 15, 1894, and again on August 14, 15, and 16, the Assistant Secretary of War, Joseph B. Doe, visited the field. The great interest always manifested by the War Department in the work of preserving the great battlefield of the war is extremely gratifying to the board.

Respectfully,

JOHN P. NICHOLSON,
WM. M. ROBBINS,
Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

LIST OF BLUE PRINTS ACCOMPANYING THIS REPORT.

- 15.—The Crawford property.
- 16.—The Crawford property.
- 22.—New map of the field, central sheet.
- 24.—Confederate avenue.
- 25.—Confederate avenue, section 4.
- 26.—John L. Sherfy tract.
- 27.—William Martin tract.
- 28.—Electric railroad tract.
- 29.—J. O. Blocher tract.
- 30.—Israel, Grenoble tract.
- 31.—Land company tract, No. 1.
- 32.—S. J. Drnn tract.
- 33.—O. D. McMillan tract.
- 34.—Land company tract, No. 2.
- 35.—Barrett, heirs, tract.
- 36.—Electric railroad tract.
- 37.—R. E. Wible tract.
- 38.—George Wolf tract.
- 39.—John L. Sherfy tract.
- 40.—N. Flaharty tract.
- 41.—W. Martin tract.
- 42.—G. Spangler tract, No. 1.
- 43.—Land company tract, No. 4.
- 44.—G. Spangler tract, No. 2.
- 45.—S. J. Codori tract.
- 46.—Land company tract, No. 3.
- 47.—Confederate avenue, section 5.
- 48.—Plank and other properties.
- 50.—Positions of Confederate artillery.
- 51.—Positions of Confederate artillery.
- 52.—Electric railroad tract.
- 52A.—Electric railroad tract.
- 52B.—Electric railroad tract.
- 53.—Electric railroad loop.
- 53A.—Electric railroad loop.
- 54.—A tract of land for the Buford statue.
- 55.—The site for the Reynolds monument.
- 56.—Property lines between Starner, Plank, and Wible.
- 57.—Mrs. J. E. Plank tract.
- 58.—Detail drawings of gun carriages.
- 59.—Drawings of mounted gun.
- 60.—John L. Sherfy tract.
- 61.—Survey of the Wible farm.

- 62.—James Felix tract.
- 63.—George Wolf tract.
- 64.—O. D. McMillan tract.
- 65.—S. J. Drum tract.
- 66.—New map of the field, Peach Orchard sheet.
- 67.—New map of the field, Round Top sheet.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS TO ACCOMPANY COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

Laying foundation stone on section 4, Confederate avenue.
Cross section foundation pavement, section 4, Confederate avenue.
Putting 1½-inch stone on section 4, Confederate avenue.
Section 4, Confederate avenue, from Emmitsburg road.
Grading section 5, Confederate avenue, Emmitsburg road.
Grading on section 5, Confederate avenue.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1895

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
COMMISSION TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR, 1895.

WAR DEPARTMENT, GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK,
Gettysburg, Pa., October 25, 1895.

SIR: The Gettysburg National Park Commission respectfully submit the following statement of the progress and present condition of the work:

MILITARY AVENUES.

At the date when our report as the Battlefield Commission was made last year the only roadway in process of construction was section 4 of the Confederate avenue, from the Wheatfield road to the Emmitsburg road along Seminary Ridge. During the present year there have been constructed sections 5, 6, and 7 of Confederate avenue extending south from the Emmitsburg road to the southern limits of the battlefield, thence eastward crossing Plum Run, and up along the west slope of Round Top to Kilpatrick avenue; also an avenue known as United States avenue from the Emmitsburg road eastward via the Trostle House to Hancock avenue. There is now being constructed what is known as Seminary avenue, running south from the Chambersburg pike along Seminary Ridge to some distance beyond the Hagerstown road, and as soon as the right of way can be secured this avenue will be extended along said ridge to the Wheatfield road and connect with section 4 of Confederate avenue, long since completed. Hancock avenue, which runs from the national cemetery gate southward along the main Union line of battle to the end of United States avenue, is now being converted into a Telford road 25 feet wide, with two side loops 20 feet wide reaching out to interesting localities.

An avenue is also under contract running from the Wheatfield road south on the border of the Valley of Death to the Devil's Den, and thence around and following the line of battle of the Third Corps to the Crawford land line.

All these avenues have been and are being constructed on the Telford system, which was adopted after full consideration and study of the subject as promising the best results in solidity and durability. The stone used is syenitic granite and ironstone, very hard and of excellent quality. A foundation pavement is laid of 8-inch wedgelike stones set on edge and well knapped and chinked; on this 4 inches of stone $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size; then a slight layer of clay as a binder, and finally a top dressing of 1 or 2 inches of quarter-inch stone screenings; the whole rolled thoroughly with a steam roller weighing 14 tons; side and under drains are placed where needed. The results of the above method and process are roadways smooth and solid and which will last for generations.

BRIDGES.

Two bridges have been built over Plum Run, one on United States avenue, the other on section 7, Confederate avenue. They are massively built of Gettysburg granite, the foundations deep, the superstructure of steel 6-inch I bars weighing 15 pounds per foot, the roadway 22 feet wide of 3-inch oak plank, cap stones on the abutments, and railings of iron.

STEEL TOWERS.

Four steel towers, to be constructed upon a design prepared by the engineer, Col. E. B. Cope, and approved by the commission, have been contracted for and are now being erected by the Variety Iron Works, of Cleveland, Ohio. No. 1 is 60 feet high and stands on the summit of Big Round Top; No. 2 is 75 feet high, on Seminary Ridge, near the Wheatfield road; No. 3, 75 feet high, is on Seminary Ridge, near the Mummasburg road, and overlooks specially the scene of the first day's fight; No. 4, 60 feet high, is on the summit of Culp's Hill. Nos. 1 and 2 are nearly finished, and all four will be completed within a month.

FENCING.

Besides a large amount of stone fencing repaired and rebuilt along battle lines of both armies as it stood at the time of the battle, the commission are having constructed a fence along the completed avenues wherever needed, with gates at proper locations. This fence is composed of round locust posts, iron capped, with four galvanized 1-inch gas pipes for the railings, with two No. 8 galvanized wires in the lower intervals. The whole is over $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, very strong and handsome.

GUN CARRIAGES.

The volunteer batteries of the Union Army on the grounds of the Memorial Association are generally represented by one gun and mounted upon inferior carriages. This commission resolved to substitute an improved iron gun carriage. Sixty-two new carriages have been contracted for. Of these about 36 have been furnished by the contractor and placed on the field and mounted with the kind of gun used by each battery, respectively, in the battle. The others will be put in position as soon as supplied by the contractor. Excellent granite foundation stones support each carriage. The following have already been placed on the Union lines, viz:

One carriage and 10-pound Parrott (Knap's Battery), Culp's Hill.

One carriage, Napoleon gun, on Barlow Knoll.

Three carriages and 10-pound Parrotts on Little Round Top.

Six carriages and 3-inch rifles (Ricketts's Battery), on East Cemetery Hill.

Three carriages and Napoleon guns (Stewart's Battery), on East Cemetery Hill.

Three carriages and 3-inch rifles (right of Ricketts's Battery), on East Cemetery Hill.

Three carriages and 3-inch rifles (Wiedrich's New York Battery), on East Cemetery Hill.

All of these guns on East Cemetery Hill occupy redoubts used by said batteries in the battle.

On the Confederate lines the following have been placed to mark positions of batteries, viz:

One carriage and Confederate Napoleon gun (Taylor's Battery), section 4, Confederate avenue.

One carriage and 3-inch rifle (Parker's Battery), section 4, Confederate avenue.

One carriage and 3-inch rifle (Jordan's Battery), section 4, Confederate avenue.
Two carriages and 20-pound Parrotts (Woolfolk's Battery), section 4, Confederate avenue.

(The above belonged to Alexander's Battalion.)

One carriage and howitzer (section Carlton's Battery), section 4, Confederate avenue.

One carriage and 3-inch rifle (Manly's North Carolina Battery), section 4, Confederate avenue.

One carriage and 10-pound Parrott (section Carlton's Battery), section 4, Confederate avenue.

One carriage and 10-pound Parrott (McCarthy's Battery), section 4, Confederate avenue.

One carriage and 3-inch rifle (Fraser's Battery), section 4, Confederate avenue.
(These belonged to Cabell's Battalion.)

One carriage and Napoleon gun (Latham's North Carolina Battery), section 5, Confederate avenue.

One carriage and Napoleon gun (Garden's South Carolina Battery), section 5, Confederate avenue.

One carriage and 10-pound Parrott (Bachman's South Carolina Battery), section 5, Confederate avenue.

One carriage and Napoleon gun (section Reilly's North Carolina Battery), section 5, Confederate avenue.

Two carriages and 3-inch rifles (section Reilly's North Carolina Battery), section 6, Confederate avenue.

(These belonged to Henry's Battalion.)

POSITIONS AND MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The position and evolutions of the various commands of the Union Army were mostly determined and marked by the Memorial Association. But those of the Confederate army remained for the commission to ascertain and locate. Much attention has been given to this. Surviving Confederate officers and soldiers have been invited to visit the field; also the authorities of the Southern States have been requested to send commissioners representing Confederate commands to point out positions. The responses from the South to these invitations and requests have been very encouraging, and the commission have had the aid of many Confederate soldiers of intelligence, some of high rank, in fixing positions and movements of Confederate troops. Additions to our information on these points are being constantly made. All positions ascertained are, of course, carefully noted on our topographical maps, as well as upon the field, so that they can not be lost. Without going into particulars, the commission feel sure that they will be able within a reasonable period to determine and mark with very great accuracy the positions and evolutions of all the various commands of the Confederate army on this field.

THE COMMISSION'S NEW MAP OF THE BATTLEFIELD.

Owing to numerous and important engineering operations for the construction of avenues, bridges, towers, etc., for determining the boundaries of properties and office work for the immediate use of the commission, the engineer corps have been unable to complete their battlefield survey and map projected to show every detail of the field, for which a large amount of data has already been collected. They hope to be able ere long to bring this work to completion. The sheets already completed have been found to be of much value for reference and are in constant requisition. The commission will not now attempt to specify in detail all the work of the engineer, Col.

E. B. Cope, and his assistants, but the same has been very extensive and varied and in the highest degree satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN P. NICHOLSON,
WM. M. ROBBINS,
C. A. RICHARDSON,
Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

BLUE-PRINT MAPS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT.

- 68.—United States corner stone.
- 69.—Regimental tablets.
- 70.—Tract of Henry Spangler.
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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1896



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
COMMISSION TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR, 1896.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK,
Gettysburg, Pa., October 21, 1896.

SIR: The Gettysburg National Park Commission respectfully submit the following report of the progress and present condition of the work:

MILITARY AVENUES.

Since our report of 1895 the Telford road, known as Seminary avenue, and section 1 of Confederate avenue, running from the Chambersburg pike southward along Seminary Ridge as far as the Government at present owns the right of way there, has been completed; likewise Hancock avenue, which runs from the national cemetery gate southward along the main Union line of battle to the east end of United States avenue, and also Sickles avenue, which runs from the Emmitsburg road near the Rogers house southeastward, via the Loop and the Wheatfield, to the Devil's Den. Slocum avenue, which follows the battle lines over Culp's Hill, is in course of construction and nearly completed. The whole length of Telford avenues which have been constructed by our commission is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The United States avenue crosses the field perpendicularly from east to west between the Union and Confederate lines. All the others follow closely the respective lines of battle. Of the Confederate avenue which follows the Confederate line of battle along Seminary Ridge and thence to Round Top, sections 1, 4, 5, 6, and 7, aggregating a distance of nearly 3 miles, have been completed. Sections 2 and 3 of this Confederate avenue remain still unconstructed, solely because we have been unable to secure the right of way by purchase from the land owners. Proceedings to condemn the needed lands were delayed on account of a question having been raised in a similar case of ours as to the right of the Government to condemn land for such purposes, which necessitated an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. That court having adjudged such right to be constitutional, condemnation proceedings were at once instituted and are now pending in the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and as soon as the right of way shall be thereby secured, sections 2 and 3 of the Confederate avenue will be promptly constructed.

MARKING THE POSITIONS OF TROOPS.

As the purpose of the National Government in taking charge of this field was not only to preserve its features as they existed at the time of battle and to make its many interesting points accessible by good

roads, but also to have the positions and evolutions of both the contending armies carefully ascertained and suitably marked, and as the positions of most of the Union troops had been previously marked by monuments erected by different States at their own expense, under the supervision of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, our attention has been largely directed to what had been left mainly undone, to wit, fixing and marking the positions and movements of the Confederate troops and the United States Regulars. Since our last report we have marked the positions of the four batteries of McIntosh's Artillery Battalion on Seminary Ridge along section 1 of the Confederate avenue, and we have placed an additional gun, making two, to each of twelve batteries belonging to Alexander's, Cabell's, and Henry's Artillery Battalions along sections 4, 5, and 6, Confederate avenue. Our plan is to mark the position of each battery by at least two guns like those which composed it and mounted on gun carriages admirably resembling the usual wooden ones, but made of iron. Handsome tablets of iron, not only for each battery, but also for each command of infantry and cavalry, will stand along the main lines of battle, with brief inscriptions specifying the name of each command, its service in the battle, and referring to auxiliary and subordinate tablets so placed as to indicate successive movements during the conflict. Much thought has been given to the preparation of these tablets and their inscriptions for the Confederate commands, so as to arrive at the utmost possible historic accuracy with regard to each one as well as perfect consistency and fairness among them as a whole. This is a work requiring great deliberation and painstaking, but we hope to accomplish it satisfactorily.

The placing of the Confederate tablets along the main lines can only be completed when we shall have acquired the needed lands and completed the construction of the Confederate avenues along those lines, which we are doing as fast as practicable. During the past year we have also replaced all of the old inferior gun carriages which were formerly used for the Union batteries with our new iron ones, constructed as aforesaid, and we have mounted many additional guns to mark the positions of Union batteries, among the more notable of which are six 20-pounder Parrotts placed in the Citizen's Cemetery by leave of the proper authorities, to mark the positions of Taft's Battery.

FENCING, ETC. -

In appropriate and needful places we have caused the avenues which have been made to be inclosed with the neat style of fence described in our last annual report, which, being made of iron-capped locust posts and four galvanized iron railings, is not only durable but is inconspicuous to the sight, and therefore does not mar the view of the field. All stone fences and walls which existed at the time of the battle and which are upon ground owned by the United States we have caused to be restored and put in proper condition, as also such breastworks and other defenses as were erected by either army. We have also caused great numbers of trees to be planted, so as to restore the forest on grounds which have been denuded of trees since the battle. The hurricane of last month destroyed many hundreds of trees on the battlefield, which we shall take measures to replace.

OBSERVATORIES.

The four steel towers which were in course of construction at the date of our last report were completed soon thereafter. We have

since caused another to be erected near the center of the field in Ziegler's Grove and not far from the point where the battle ended with the final grand but unsuccessful Confederate assault of the third day. These are all solid and well-built structures, and, located as they are, they afford the observer a complete and satisfactory view of the entire scene of the great battle and enable him to get a consistent and accurate idea of it as a whole.

We are happy to report that visitors in great numbers from all sections of our own country, as well as some from abroad, are constantly thronging these historic grounds and tracing out the complicated phases of the titanic struggle, with many expressions of their satisfaction at the wise plans of the National Government for making it plain and easily comprehended, and for preserving this field for the study of those who are to come after us.

JOHN P. NICHOLSON,
WM. M. ROBBINS,
C. A. RICHARDSON,
Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

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 Reynolds Grove after storm of September 30, 1896.
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 Culp's Hill near Knap's Battery after storm of September 30, 1896.
 Culp's Hill after storm of September 30, 1896.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1897

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR, 1897.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK,
Gettysburg, Pa., October 25, 1897.

SIR: The Gettysburg National Park Commission respectfully submit the following report of the progress and present condition of their work, with some suggestions of their plans for the future:

MILITARY AVENUES.

Since the last report Sloeum avenue, then under construction, has been completed. It leads from the Baltimore pike at the base of East Cemetery Hill over the summit of Culp's Hill to its southeastern base at Spanglers Spring, closely following and marking the main battle line of the right wing of the Union Army.

Sedgwick, Sykes, and Meade avenues have been surveyed, contracted for, and completed. Sedgwick avenue leads from the southern end of Hancock avenue to the northern base of Little Round Top, following the Sixth Corps line on that part of the field; and Sykes avenue leads over the summit of Little Round Top, following the Fifth Corps line there, and continues on until it connects with the Confederate avenue, section 7, on the western slope of Big Round Top. Meade avenue leads from General Meade's headquarters on the Taneytown road to Hancock avenue, at the point where the Confederate assault of the third day culminated.

That section of Crawford avenue which leads from Devil's Den northward through the Valley of Death to the Wheatfield road, including a bridge over Plum Run, is being rapidly pushed and will be completed before December 31, 1897.

All these avenues, like those previously built by the commission on this field, are constructed on the Telford system and are substantial and durable. Wherever along their sides there are sloping banks, these are turfed or set with grass; the gutters are well paved with stones, and, wherever needful at short curves, low granite pillars, topped with 13-inch shells, have been set on the edge of the avenues to prevent careless driving off the roadway.

Hancock avenue has been widened to 100 feet by purchasing the necessary ground on each side and erecting along its borders an excellent standard fence.

Much yet remains to be done here in the construction of avenues and roadways. Two miles of the Confederate avenue on Seminary Ridge, along the battle line of Hill's Corps on second and third days, have not yet been constructed because the Government did not possess

the right of way. After diligent efforts to secure this by purchase at reasonable figures from the land owners, but without success, proceedings for condemning the needed lands were begun in the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania and are still pending there. A jury of view was appointed, inspected the lands, heard testimony, and made report fixing prices for the lands; but the proprietors appealed, and the case stands for trial. It will doubtless be decided at the spring term, and we hope then to push that avenue to completion. It will connect the two parts of Confederate avenue already built at the northern and southern ends of Seminary Ridge and make a complete and splendid avenue along the whole front of Hill's and Longstreet's corps from the Chambersburg pike southward and eastward to the slopes of Round Top, a distance of over 5 miles. One or more bridges must be built along it over the streams which cut through the ridge.

There is need for important improvements upon the avenues on the cavalry field 3 miles east of the town and for more substantial fencing about those avenues and grounds. Moreover, the Confederate positions on that field are as yet entirely unmarked, and the commission is anxious to have sufficient provision made to enable them at an early day to secure the needed lands, erect tablets, and mount batteries, so as to show the lines and evolutions of the Confederate forces there. Among the other avenues which are now but rough, narrow, and unsightly ways, scarcely passable, and need to be converted into Telford roads, we may mention Wright avenue, leading from the gap between the Round Tops southeasterly across the Taneytown road along the line of the left division of the Sixth Corps; Pleasonton avenue, from Hancock avenue eastward by the cavalry headquarters to the Taneytown road; and the return avenue on Culp's Hill, from Spangler's spring westward along the southern base of that hill, marking the battle line where the Union forces formed in the early morning of July 3 and advanced for the recovery of their position captured by the Confederates the evening before.

The Reynolds, Buford, and Howard avenues on the first day's field are dirt roads, located by the Memorial Association, and often in bad condition. They mark the lines of the First and Eleventh corps and of the Union cavalry, and greatly need to be improved, either on the Macadam or Telford plan, and a substantial bridge upon Reynolds avenue across the railroad cut, made historic by the conflict there, must be built soon, the old one constructed by the Memorial Association having become dangerous.

There is urgent need for a new avenue leading from the southeastern base of Culp's Hill, across Rock Creek, to the extreme right flank of the Union and left flank of the Confederate forces, respectively, and this should be laid out with a view to its extension to the cavalry field, whither a good road is much needed.

The public roads within the bounds of the park, radiating in every direction from the town, the substantial center of the battlefield, would serve as convenient routes by which to reach many interesting parts of it if they were kept in good condition; but they are generally in a very unsatisfactory state and often well-nigh impassable.

MARKING POSITIONS OF TROOPS.

Under the supervision of the commission, the engineer, Lieut. Col. E. B. Cope, has noted on the field and marked upon the maps the

positions of every command of both armies which has been authentically fixed, and this embraces nearly all of them. The indication of all these positions by tablets and markers on the ground will proceed as rapidly as practicable, having in some cases to await the acquisition of title to the land.

During the year iron gun carriages have been procured, of the excellent pattern adopted by the commission, and guns have been mounted upon them, marking the positions of 19 Union batteries in various parts of the field. Additional gun carriages are needed soon, to be used for mounting guns marking the positions of 42 Confederate batteries in addition to those of the Confederates which have already been marked and heretofore reported.

A monument to the Seventy-third New York Infantry, known as the "Fire Zouaves," was erected near Sickles avenue and the Peach Orchard, and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in September.

The monument of the First Minnesota Regiment, erected some years since, was dedicated, by the survivors of the regiment from that State, on July 2, 1897.

The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Vermont regiments of Stannard's Brigade have recently sent committees here to fix the locations for the monuments which are to be erected to these commands.

A commission from the State of Maine has recently verified the sites for tablets to be erected near Hancock avenue, showing the respective positions of the Third and Fourth Maine Regiments on the third day of the battle.

We are glad to report that quite a number of Confederate veterans have visited here during the year for the purpose of viewing the battlefield and of locating and verifying the lines and positions of their commands. We interpret this as a favorable indication of growing interest on the part of the Southern States and people in this field.

In addition to the before-mentioned proceedings for condemning lands for the Confederate avenue on Seminary Ridge, there is also yet pending in the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania the proceeding begun some time since for condemning part of the Gettysburg Electric Railroad line and removing it from the military positions which it defaces on the battlefield. This case will probably be concluded ere long, and the amount of compensation which may be adjudged to said railroad company will then be payable. The amount awarded by the jury of view was \$30,000. This was appealed from by both sides. We trust the court's final judgment may reduce it.

We will not encumber the report by attempting to specify the details of our work, nor the many minor expenses, aggregating a very considerable sum, which are necessarily incident to the prosecution of so great a design as the establishment of the Gettysburg National Military Park.

Feeling sure that it would be wise to appropriate \$150,000 for this work for the next fiscal year, we respectfully recommend that amount.

JOHN P. NICHOLSON,
WM. M. ROBBINS,
C. A. RICHARDSON,
Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

BLUE PRINTS SUBMITTED WITH THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

- 304.—Plan for piking the Taneytown road from borough line to Meade headquarters property.
- 305.—Tract of land belonging to Basil Biggs and wife.
- 306.—Tract of land belonging to William Patterson and wife.
- 307.—Tract of land, No. 3, belonging to William Patterson and wife.
- 308.—Tract of land belonging to Calvin P. Krise.
- 309.—Cross-section of avenue of Antietam battlefield.
- 310.—Plan of Sedgwick and Sykes avenues and portion of Kilpatrick avenue.
- 311.—Map of United States national cemetery, showing the positions of batteries.
- 312.—Gate, of inch pipe.
- 313.—Fence, of inch pipe.
- 314.—Plan of retaining wall along Sykes avenue.
- 315.—Fence of steel tubing and steel wire cables.
- 316.—Positions of the Thirteenth Vermont Regiment on the Gettysburg battlefield.
- 317.—Plot of land belonging to Gettysburg Water Company, surrounding Twenty-fifth and Seventy-fifth Ohio monument.
- 318.—Blocks in Hancock statue pedestal damaged by lightning July 7, 1897.
- 319.—Map showing site of Seventy-third New York monument.
- 320.—Plan to connect equestrian statue of General Hancock with the ground, to prevent injury from lightning.
- 321.—Plan to connect equestrian statues with the ground, to prevent injury from lightning.
- 322.—Culp's Hill, C-4.
- 323.—Medicinal Springs, B-2.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUBMITTED WITH REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

Entrance to East Cemetery Hill, showing General Hancock statue and walk.
 Paving in front of East Cemetery Hill.
 Entrance to Slocum avenue.
 Slocum avenue at Sixty-sixth Ohio monument.
 Retaining wall along Slocum avenue.
 Retaining wall along Slocum avenue from One hundred and fiftieth New York monument.
 Slocum avenue from Second Maryland C. S. A.
 Slocum avenue north from One hundred and twenty-third New York monument.
 Slocum avenue south from One hundred and twenty-third New York monument.
 The walk through Ziegler's Grove, looking north.
 The walk through Ziegler's Grove, showing Butler's Second United States Battery.
 Sedgwick avenue from intersection of United States avenue.
 Sedgwick avenue north.
 Sedgwick avenue north from Wheatfield road.
 Sykes avenue, north side Little Round Top.
 Retaining wall along Sykes avenue, north side Little Round Top.
 Sykes avenue, summit Little Round Top.
 Sykes avenue, summit Little Round Top.
 Building retaining wall, south side Little Round Top.
 Sykes avenue south along retaining wall.
 Rolling Sykes avenue between the Round Tops.
 Graded roadway, foot of Big Round Top.
 Laying foundation pavement, foot of Big Round Top.
 Hitching rail at Devil's Den.
 Hitching rail near Devil's Den, looking toward Little Round Top.
 Turnbull's F and K Third United States Battery, Emmitsburg road

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1898

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
COMMISSION TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR, 1898.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK,
Gettysburg, Pa., October 1, 1898.

SIR: The Gettysburg National Park Commission respectfully submit the following report of the progress and condition of their work, with some suggestions on what they think necessary for its successful prosecution in the future:

MILITARY AVENUES.

Since the last report Crawford avenue has been completed, leading northward from Devil's Den through the Valley of Death and across Plum Run to the Wheatfield road. The bridge over Plum Run was constructed in the same substantial style as the others which have been built on this field.

The commission, having heretofore given attention to the roads and avenues of the park of the second and third days' battlefield, have thought it wise this year to look after those on the first day's field, and have entered into contracts for the construction of Reynolds and Howard avenues, which mark the lines, respectively, of the First and Eleventh Corps of the Union Army and are together nearly 3 miles long. Howard avenue is finished. It leads from the Harrisburg road, near Rock Creek, westward by Barlow's Knoll to the Mummasburg road; is 20 feet wide, and constructed on the Telford plan in the best manner, like all the avenues on this field. Reynolds avenue, which is in two sections, will be completed, it is hoped, early next spring.

A number of other roads and avenues have been mentioned in previous reports as urgently needed to render accessible important and interesting sections of this great battlefield. The commissioners would have pushed them this year but for the lack of adequate means, and they will do so as soon as practicable. Among them are the avenues on the cavalry field and the road leading thither.

The commission long since constructed Telford avenues along the Confederate battle line of the second and third days' fight on Seminary Ridge, on each extremity of said line, the left of Hill's Corps and the right of Longstreet's, aggregating over 3 miles in length. Between these two parts of Confederate avenue there is a gap of 2 miles (long) along the left of Longstreet's Corps and the right of Hill's, across which the commission have been very anxious to construct a link needed to connect the two extremities aforesaid and thus complete the Confederate avenue from the Chambersburg pike northwest of the town southward and eastward to Round Top, a distance of over 5 miles.

No part of this battlefield is more interesting than the part covered by that gap in the Confederate avenue. Not only did important movements of the second day's battle originate there, but it was there the Confederate column of the third day under Longstreet was formed and began its advance on that final charge led by Pickett, so sublime in its daring and so tragic in its fate.

There is no part of this battlefield so inaccessible as this. Encumbered by bushes and briars and cross fences, with not even an open footpath over it, visitors here never see this ground because they can not reach it.

The only reason the commission have not constructed the avenue over it is because the Government does not own the land, not having the right of way, and the owners of the land ask such exorbitant prices for it that the Secretary of War and the commission do not feel justified in paying them. More than two years ago the Secretary of War authorized and instructed the commission to begin a proceeding in the circuit court of the United States to condemn the lands needed for said avenue, together with some adjacent woodlands, which it was important to preserve, the whole area being 105 acres, and the said proceeding was begun at once and is still pending. A jury of view was appointed, inspected the lands, heard the testimony offered on both sides, and made an award that was liberal to the respondents, ranging from \$46 to \$200 per acre, but they appealed to the court in term at Philadelphia and have since resorted to vexatious delays and continuances, so that the case is still pending and undetermined. Thus this important part of the Confederate lines is prevented from being opened and the military positions on it fixed and marked as intended by the Government.

The commission wish to emphasize the fact that the main hindrance to marking Confederate lines and positions, not only on the grounds just above spoken of, but on almost all of this field, as was the intention of Congress in establishing the Gettysburg National Park, is that the lands whereon said lines and positions are situated are not yet owned by the United States. Prompt action by the courts in condemning the needed lands when held at exorbitant prices, and liberal appropriations by Congress for the purchase of lands which can be bought at reasonable rates, are the two main requisites for the realization of the patriotic purposes of the Government with reference to this battlefield.

MARKING POSITIONS OF UNION TROOPS.

The West Virginia commission have recently erected the following: A granite monument to the Seventh West Virginia Infantry on East Cemetery Hill, and three granite tablets marking temporary positions of this regiment on the field at different stages of the battle; a granite monument to the First West Virginia Artillery in the National Cemetery; a granite monument to the First West Virginia Cavalry on the Taneytown road south of General Meade's headquarters; a granite monument to the Third West Virginia Cavalry on Buford avenue. All these monuments were dedicated by appropriate ceremonies on the 28th of September ultimo, attended by the governor of that State and his staff with many other citizens, and by the Second Regiment West Virginia Infantry Volunteers, which marched here from Camp George G. Meade for that purpose.

The Maine commission have also, since last report, erected stone

tablets on Hancock avenue, near the high-water mark, to show the position of the Third and Fourth Maine Infantry Regiments on the third day of the battle.

The positions of the United States regular troops in this battle, consisting of 11 regiments of infantry, 4 regiments of cavalry, and 22 batteries of artillery, have been accurately located and are carefully noted on our maps, and also on the ground by markers, so that when the Government shall take steps to erect monuments to these troops, which their gallant services here certainly entitle them to, there will be no difficulty in placing them.

MARKING POSITIONS OF CONFEDERATE TROOPS.

Handsome and durable iron tablets with appropriate inscriptions are now being erected on substantial iron pillars, designating and briefly describing the services rendered by each of the following Confederate batteries, the respective positions of which have been marked for some time by mounted guns of like class and caliber as those of which each battery was composed, viz:

Taylor's Virginia Battery, Woolfolk's Ashland (Va.) Artillery, Parker's Virginia Battery, and Jordan's Bedford (Va.) Artillery, of Alexander's Battalion.

Manly's North Carolina Artillery, Fraser's Pulaski (Ga.) Artillery, McCarthy's First Richmond Howitzers, and Carlton's Troop (Ga.) Artillery, of Cabell's Battalion.

Bachman's German (S. C.) Artillery, Garden's Palmetto (S. C.) Light Artillery, Latham's Branch (N. C.) Artillery, and Reilly's Rowan (N. C.) Artillery, of Henry's Battalion.

Johnson's Virginia Battery, Rice's Danville (Va.) Artillery, Hurt's Hardaway (Ala.) Artillery, and Wallace's Second Rockbridge (Va.) Artillery, of McIntosh's Battalion.

Cunningham's Powhatan (Va.) Artillery, Watson's Second Richmond Howitzers, and Smith's Third Richmond Howitzers, of Dance's Battalion.

The above are all the Confederate batteries which occupied positions on ground of which the title has yet been acquired by the United States.

Inscriptions are being prepared and tablets of iron similar to those mentioned above will shortly be erected to designate the positions and briefly describe the evolutions and achievements of the following Confederate infantry commands, viz:

Kershaw's Brigade of McLaws's Division, and each of its component regiments, the Second, Third, Seventh, Eighth, and Fifteenth South Carolina, and Third South Carolina Battalion.

Semmes's Brigade of McLaws's Division, with its Tenth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-third Georgia Regiments.

Anderson's Brigade of Hood's Division, with its Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, and Fifty-ninth Georgia Regiments.

Benning's Brigade of Hood's Division, with its Second, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Georgia Regiments.

Robertson's Brigade of Hood's Division, with its First, Fourth, and Fifth Texas and Third Arkansas Regiments.

Law's Brigade of Hood's Division, with its Fourth, Fifteenth, Forty-fourth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Alabama Regiments.

The method of marking the positions of troops on this field, as approved by the War Department, is to place the principal tablet or

monument of each command at the position occupied by the command in the main line of battle, and to mark the several important positions subsequently reached by each command in the course of the battle by subordinate and ancillary tablets, with appropriate brief inscriptions giving interesting details and occurrences and noting the day and hour as nearly as possible.

The Confederate commands above mentioned are the only ones whose chief positions were upon ground now owned by the United States, and are, therefore, the only ones which can be marked until the Government shall acquire the lands on which they formed and fought.

The commission are much gratified to notice an awakening of interest in influential quarters among the people of the Southern States concerning this battlefield and the importance of erecting monuments to commemorate the heroism of their soldiers here, as the people and States of the North have done, and it is hoped that Congress will recognize and foster this praiseworthy sentiment springing up in the South by liberal appropriations of the moneys needed to purchase and acquire title to the lands on which the Confederate troops operated and where their monuments must be placed.

The commission will not encumber this report by going into the details of their work or attempting to specify the many minor expenses, amounting in the aggregate to a considerable sum, which are necessarily incident to the accomplishment of so great a design as the establishment of the Gettysburg National Park. They feel warranted in declaring that, though yet incomplete, this is already the best marked battlefield in the world, and to all those who desire to understand the character and the extent of the work done, they say, "Come and see."

While the commission are satisfied that they could judiciously and economically use in pushing this work during the next year a much larger sum, they hereby earnestly request and recommend that not less than \$75,000 be appropriated.

JOHN P. NICHOLSON,
WM. M. ROBBINS,
C. A. RICHARDSON,
Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS TO ACCOMPANY COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

Howard avenue, from Barlow Knoll.
Howard avenue, east from Carlisle road.
Howard avenue, west from Carlisle road, showing shoulder stones.
Howard avenue, east from Mummasburg road, ready for paving.
Gen. John F. Reynolds statue, from the southwest.
Spangler's Spring, foot of Culp's Hill.
Hitching rail, Slocum avenue, near Spangler's Spring.
Guard rail on retaining wall, Slocum avenue.
Hitching rail, Slocum avenue, summit of Culp's Hill.
Style of stone wall rebuilt by the commission on Hancock avenue.
Meade avenue, from Taneytown road.
Style of gate adopted by the commission.
Meade avenue, from near Hancock avenue, showing paved gutter.
Sodded bank on Sedgwick avenue.
Sodded bank on Sedgwick avenue near Wheatfield road.
Guard rail on retaining wall, Little Round Top.
Sodded bank, section 6, Confederate avenue.
Crawford avenue, from Wheatfield road.

Bridge on Crawford avenue over Plum Run.
 Crawford avenue, from Devil's Den.
 Guard chain and balls and paths at Devil's Den.

LIST OF BLUE PRINTS TO ACCOMPANY COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

- 324.—Cross sections of the different avenues built on the Gettysburg battlefield.
- 325.—Design for Spangler's Spring.
- 326.—Plot of land conveyed to the United States by George Spangler, on which is erected First Maryland, Battery A, monument.
- 327.—Perspective and detail drawing of Spangler's Spring.
- 328.—Plot of land conveyed by Nathaniel Lightner to the United States of America, on which is erected First New York, Battery M, monument.
- 329.—Guard rail on retaining wall along south slope of Sykes avenue.
- 330.—Guard rail for retaining wall, north slope of Little Round Top.
- 331.—Property of Jacob Masonheimer.
- 332.—Seat of observation tower.
- 333.—Map showing where Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was wounded July 2, 1863.
- 334.—Plot of land conveyed by Samuel Bushman to the United States of America.
- 335.—Bridge over Crawford avenue on Plum Run.
- 336.—Plot of property conveyed by Samuel O. Robinson to the United States.
- 337.—Plot of property of Jacob Masonheimer conveyed, through Samuel O. Robinson, to the United States of America.
- 338.—Field of Longstreet's assault, C-3.
- 339.—Plan of cellar drain at Dougherty's house.
- 340.—Width of tires on wagons used for tourists within the Gettysburg National Military Park.
- 341.—United States property and land included within the Sickles bill.
- 342.—Property of heirs of Abraham Trostle on the Gettysburg battlefield.
- 343.—Hitching rail and posts.
- 344.—Drainpipe on avenue.
- 345.—Pipe wall, catch-basin, and gutter paving.
- 346.—Gate to be used in the Gettysburg National Park.
- 347.—Plan of water cart.
- 348.—Land company's land.
- 349.—Tract of land belonging to Calvin Gilbert on Barlow's Knoll.
- 350.—Plot of land belonging to land and improvement company on which to erect Reynolds statue.
- 351.—Plot of tracts of land belonging to heirs of J. Bender.
- 352.—Plan of Howard avenue.
- 353.—Plan of Reynolds avenue, section 1.
- 354.—Plan of Reynolds avenue, section 2.
- 355.—Map showing obstruction placed in Brooke avenue, Gettysburg battlefield, by the Gettysburg Transit Company.
- 356.—Plot of land belonging to heirs of J. Bender on Barlow's Knoll.
- 357.—Plan of path to summit of Big Round Top.
- 358.—West Gettysburg, B-3.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1899

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR, 1899.

GETTYSBURG, PA., *October 2, 1899.*

SIR: The Gettysburg National Park Commission respectfully submit the following report of the progress and condition of their work, with suggestions as to what they think needful for its successful prosecution:

MILITARY AVENUES.

Since the last report an avenue along the battle lines of the First Army Corps on the field of the first day's battle has been constructed. It is about a mile and two-thirds long, 20 feet wide, and made on the Telford plan, in the most substantial manner. The main section is called Reynolds avenue, but, with the approval of the Secretary of War, three minor sections have been named, respectively, Wadsworth, Doubleday, and Robinson avenues.

The two parts of Sickles avenue, which were previously disconnected, have been united by constructing an avenue, 1,100 feet in length, along what is known as the Wheatfield road, which, being a public highway at the time when Sickles avenue was made, could not then be occupied and improved as a battlefield avenue, as was likewise the case with all the public roads within the park. This difficulty has since been obviated by an act of the Pennsylvania legislature ceding jurisdiction of all such roads to the United States, and the act of Congress authorizing the Secretary of War to improve such of them as in his discretion might be deemed needful. Sickles avenue is now continuous and follows, as nearly as the contour of the ground will permit, the entire line of the Third Army Corps from the Emmitsburg road near the Rogers House to the Devil's Den.

There is also being constructed, and now nearly completed, an avenue one-half mile in length, from Spangler's spring around the southwestern slope and base of Culp's Hill, along the line on which the Union forces formed on the morning of July 3 for the struggle to recover their works occupied by the Confederates the previous evening.

The proceedings begun by us three years ago, by direction of the Secretary of War, in the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania to acquire, by condemnation, five tracts of land on Seminary Ridge, and embracing 2 miles of the Confederate battle lines of the second and third days, is not yet concluded. The jury of view made their award two and a half years ago. The respondents appealed to court in term, where, after much delay caused by them, it was tried, and a verdict rendered last December very liberal for them. They availed themselves of the six months allowed for appeal and then carried the case to the United States circuit court of appeals. This court is now sitting in Philadelphia,

and respondents' counsel seek further delay by continuance to next term.

One of the five respondents has withdrawn from the contest, accepted the liberal sum (\$3,420) awarded by the jury, and conveyed to the United States the tract of land in controversy belonging to him. We trust the case will soon be concluded, and that we may be enabled to complete the avenue along the Confederate line on Seminary Ridge. Both ends of it have long been built, and the completion of the 2-mile gap in the center will open up one of the most interesting parts of this field, now almost inaccessible, that part from which the Confederate column of the third day moved out on its brilliant, though unsuccessful, charge.

A number of other avenues should be constructed, among them one along the Confederate battle line on the northeast side of Culp's Hill; another from between the Round Tops to Plum Run Valley and Devil's Den; another along the line of Wright's division, from between the Round Tops southeastwardly across the Taneytown road; another along the line of the Twentieth Maine, on Vincent's spur of Little Round Top; another along Buford's cavalry line; and others connecting the cavalry fields, both south and east of Gettysburg, with the infantry battlefield. In some of these cases it will be necessary to acquire land at reasonable prices, the owners being private citizens and not speculating corporations. The land purchased this year in different parcels is 194.89 acres, costing \$11,747.

A striking proof of the great and general interest felt by the people with reference to this battlefield, and of the importance of making all parts of it easily accessible by good avenues, appears in this fact, stated by our engineer—that having caused a record to be kept by the guards it was found that about 9,000 vehicles, carrying 36,000 tourists, passed over the Hancock avenue in a single month.

MARKING POSITIONS OF TROOPS AND BATTERIES.

The positions of batteries belonging to the regular Union and Confederate armies are marked usually by two guns to each battery of the same class and caliber as those which constituted the battery, and also by iron tablets, supported by iron pillars deeply planted in the ground and bearing appropriate inscriptions, the letters of which are cast with the tablet. The guns are mounted upon substantial iron gun carriages set upon granite blocks. A number of these have been put in position this year and mounted with guns to mark both Union and Confederate batteries. The commission have, up to this date, mounted in this manner 207 guns.

The positions of the United States Regulars and of the Confederate troops are and will be marked by iron tablets similar to those above described and with suitable inscriptions. Such tablets have already been erected to all Confederate brigades whose lines are on the ground to which the United States has title, and as soon as the Government shall acquire the necessary lands all the other brigades will be similarly marked. We propose also putting up appropriate tablets to each Confederate regiment, and are taking steps to do this as rapidly as practicable; likewise memorials of suitable dignity to the Confederate divisions and army corps.

The positions of the Union Regulars have all been accurately determined, suitable inscriptions prepared for each command, and the tablets have been contracted for and will soon be completed and erected.

The number of tablets erected this year to batteries and to infantry and cavalry commands, Union and Confederate, is 65, and the whole number of such erected by the commission to date is 91. The foregoing method of marking positions on this field has been adopted, and is being carried out with the approval of the Secretary of War.

MONUMENTS.

The equestrian statue of General Reynolds was unveiled on the 1st day of July with appropriate ceremonies.

A monument to the Fourteenth Vermont Regiment was recently erected by the veterans of the regiment on Hancock avenue, south of the Vermont Brigade monument.

A monument to the Thirteenth Vermont Regiment is now being erected just north of the brigade monument.

SENTIMENTS OF THE VETERANS.

ANNUAL REUNION OF THE UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, CHARLESTON, S. C.,
MAY 10-13, 1899.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously reported by the committee and unanimously adopted by the veterans:

"Whereas the Government of the United States has undertaken and is pushing forward the work of permanently marking the lines and positions of the troops of both the contending armies on several great battlefields of the civil war, among them Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and others, with the design of making these battlefields permanent memorials of the prowess of American soldiers without respect of section:

Resolved, That we, as Confederate veterans, sympathize with and commend this patriotic purpose of the Government, and will lend our influence and aid toward its full realization.

Resolved, That we trust the people of the Southern States will take early and effective steps to erect upon these battlefields suitable monuments in honor of our glorious heroes in gray who fought and died for what they believed to be right."

I certify that the above and foregoing resolutions were unanimously passed at the Charleston, S. C., reunion on May 12, 1899, and the above is a true copy from the minutes of the same.

J. B. GORDON,
General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED AT THE THIRTY-THIRD NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, HELD IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 6 AND 7, 1899.

Whereas the first efforts ever made to preserve and fully mark a battlefield were begun in 1863, immediately after the battle of Gettysburg, to preserve the features of that field and to mark the positions and movements of the troops engaged; this was done by loyal hearts and willing hands at a cost of over \$2,000,000, and without any help from Congress; and

Whereas all this property was transferred to the General Government in 1895 free of cost, and in view of the liberal contributions by States, by societies, and by individuals, there should be more liberal appropriations on the part of Congress to complete this work on the field where the greatest battle of the war was fought—one of the greatest battles of modern times: Therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly commend the Gettysburg National Military Park Commission in its work of acquiring lands of historical interest, of constructing avenues along lines of battle otherwise inaccessible, in restoring and preserving the original features of the field, and in marking with tablets and monuments the positions and movements of troops, so that the history of the battle will practically be written on the field; and

Resolved, That we ask Congress to make liberal appropriations to enable the commissioners to acquire the necessary lands and complete at an early day the work provided for by the act creating the park.

ALBERT D. SHAW,
Commander in Chief.
THOMAS J. STEWART,
Adjutant-General.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL REUNION OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY
OF THE POTOMAC, HELD AT PITTSBURG, PA., OCTOBER 11 AND 12, 1899.

[Extract from minutes.]

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

The Society of the Army of the Potomac desires to express to the Secretary of War its high appreciation of the work performed under the direction of his Department on the battlefield of Gettysburg, and to commend the commission, Col. John P. Nicholson, Maj. Charles A. Richardson, and Maj. William M. Robbins, for the intelligence and faithfulness with which they have accomplished the indication and preservation of the lines of battle, especial praise being due the commission for the character and quality of the avenues and the skill with which the system has been plotted, making communication with all parts of the field possible and satisfactory. The society also asks that the continued support and aid of the Government be generously continued to the commission, that they may be enabled to complete the undertaking consistently with its beginning, and so make the national memorial at Gettysburg worthy the fame and the importance of the greatest battlefield of the great war.

D. McM. GREGG,
President.
HORATIO C. KING,
Secretary.

The commission are gratified to observe the deep interest thus manifested by the veterans of both armies in the great work which we are pushing forward as rapidly as possible, and we trust that Congress will respond to the praiseworthy sentiment of the veterans by suitable appropriations commensurate with the magnitude and importance of the work.

We will not encumber this report by going into further details or attempting to specify the many minor expenses necessarily incident to the accomplishment of so important a design as the establishment of this national military park. Though yet incomplete, this is already the best marked battlefield in the world, and all who come to see it are surprised and delighted.

While the commission could judiciously and economically use in pushing this work during the next year a much larger sum, they earnestly recommend that not less than \$100,000 be appropriated.

JOHN P. NICHOLSON,
WM. M. ROBBINS,
CHARLES A. RICHARDSON,
Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS ACCOMPANYING REPORT, SHOWING SOME OF THE DETAILS
OF THE WORK DURING THE YEAR.

- 1.—Shell, stones, and chain, Barlow Knoll.
- 2.—Howard avenue, looking west.
- 3.—View of tower of Doubleday and Robinson avenues and hitching rail.
- 4.—Wadsworth avenue, looking west.
- 5.—From intersection of Wadsworth and Reynolds avenues, showing style of tablets adopted for avenues.
- 6.—Reynolds avenue, looking south from Reynolds Grove.
- 7.—Piked roadway through Reynolds Grove.
- 8.—Menchy's Spring, foot of East Cemetery Hill.
- 9.—Geary avenue on Culp's Hill, near Spangler's Spring, showing foundation and shoulder stones.
- 10.—Geary avenue along ravine in front of One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania monument.
- 11.—Geary avenue from near Spangler's Spring.
- 12.—Geary avenue from intersection with Slocum avenue.

- 13.—Section Kinzie's Battery L, Fifth United States.
- 14.—Rugg's Battery F, Fourth United States, and Kinzie's Battery K, Fifth United States.
- 15.—Section Taft's Fifth New York (Evergreen Cemetery).
- 16.—Dilger's Battery I, First Ohio (National Cemetery).
- 17.—Bancroft's Battery G, Fourth United States (National Cemetery).
- 18.—Eakin's Battery H, First United States (National Cemetery).
- 19.—Hill's Battery C, First West Virginia (National Cemetery).
- 20.—McCartney's Battery A, First Massachusetts (National Cemetery).
- 21.—Hall's Second Maine Battery.
- 22.—Edgell's First New Hampshire Battery.
- 23.—Breastworks in Patterson field east of Hancock avenue.
- 24.—Stone wall rebuilt on Sedgwick avenue.
- 25.—Wheatfield road connecting Sickles avenue.
- 26.—Path to summit of Big Round Top from avenue.
- 27.—Path near summit of Big Round Top.
- 28.—Path near summit of Big Round Top, looking toward base of hill.
- 29.—Vista near summit of Big Round Top, showing the Sphinx.
- 30.—Law's Brigade tablet, section 5, Confederate avenue.
- 31.—Taylor's and Parker's Battery, section 4, Confederate avenue.
- 32.—Carlton's Battery, section 4, Confederate avenue.

LIST OF BLUE PRINTS ACCOMPANYING REPORT, SHOWING SOME OF THE DETAILS
OF THE WORK DURING THE YEAR.

- 359.—Stonework for Menchy's Spring.
- 360.—Tract belonging to Henry Osborn.
- 362.—Tract belonging to Alex. Little.
- 363.—A monument to mark Camp Letterman.
- 364.—A monument to mark headquarters Fifth Army Corps.
- 365.—Property of heirs of Abraham Trostle.
- 366.—Camping ground for Second West Virginia Regiment.
- 367.—Map of Stevens Knoll.
- 368.—Map of avenues and roads.
- 369.—Position of chain and balls on Barlow Knoll.
- 370.—Map showing tracts exchanged between William Patterson and Simon J. Codori.
- 371.—Corps badges.
- 372.—Drain pipe on Howard avenue.
- 373.—Plot of Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment.
- 374.—Cast-iron tablet and stand.
- 375.—Corps badges.
- 376.—Land and Improvement Company's land.
- 377.—Drain pipe near Bryan House.
- 378.—Map showing road around Twenty-eighth Massachusetts monument.
- 379.—Map showing road around Twenty-eighth Massachusetts monument.
- 380.—Grand Army badges.
- 381.—Grand Army badges.
- 382.—Plan for piked roadway through Reynolds Grove.
- 383.—Orchard on Trostle farm.
- 384.—Plan of avenue along south base, Culp's Hill.
- 385.—Property of L. Trostle.
- 386.—Plan of ground around Reynolds statue.
- 387.—Plan of steps on Little Round Top.
- 389.—Property of Samuel M. Bushman.
- 390.—Plan of addition to stable.
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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1900

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
COMMISSION TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR, 1900.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION,
Gettysburg, Pa., October 2, 1900.

SIR: The commissioners of the Gettysburg National Military Park respectfully submit the following report concerning their work, its condition and progress, with some suggestions as to what is needed for its further prosecution:

MILITARY AVENUES.

The total length of the avenues now on the battlefield, which are all constructed on the Telford system, is nearly 15 miles. An avenue, known at present as East Confederate avenue, is just completed from the eastern border of the town across the intervening fields to Culp's Hill, and around the base of that hill to Spangler's Spring. It is 20 feet wide and nearly a mile and a half long, and follows substantially the battle line of Ewell's Confederate Corps. At its southeastern terminus it joins Slocum avenue, which marks the line of the Twelfth Corps along the summit of Culp's Hill.

The land along the summit of Seminary Ridge having recently been acquired by the conclusion of the long pending condemnation cases, a contract has been made for the construction of an avenue 20 feet wide and two miles in length along that ridge, and work thereon has begun. This avenue follows the Confederate line of battle, and when completed the entire line of Longstreet's and Hill's corps on the second and third days of the battle, including the part from which the charge of the third day was made, will be indicated and rendered easily accessible by a Telford avenue.

A number of other avenues should be constructed on the Telford system, among them Buford avenue on the first day's field; another along the line of the Twentieth Maine on Vincent's Spur and thence to Plum Run Valley and Devil's Den; another along the line of Wright's Division from between the Round Tops southeastwardly across the Taneytown road, Pleasonton avenue and others connecting the cavalry fields and positions, both east and south of Gettysburg, with the infantry battlefield.

The Taneytown road from the borough line to a point beyond General Meade's headquarters should be converted into a Telford avenue, and so should the Mummasburg road from the end of Howard avenue to Buford avenue; also the Fairfield road from the south end of

Reynolds avenue to Confederate avenue; the Wheatfield road across the entire battlefield from east to west, and the road leading from Crawford avenue to United States avenue.

POSITIONS OF TROOPS AND BATTERIES ESTABLISHED AND MARKED.

Gun carriages with mounted guns have been erected on the field since the last report.

The section of Calef's battery on Reynolds avenue has been marked by two 3-inch rifles mounted on iron gun carriages and by a monumental tablet with an appropriate inscription.

The section of Smith's New York battery on Crawford avenue in Plum Run Valley has been marked by two 10-pounder Parrotts mounted on iron gun carriages and by a monumental tablet with an appropriate inscription.

Two additional gun carriages mounted with Napoleons have been placed with Wilkeson's battery on Barlow's Knoll.

Two additional gun carriages mounted with 3-inch rifles have been placed with Wheeler's battery on Howard avenue.

Two additional gun carriages mounted with Napoleons have been placed with Dilger's battery on Howard avenue.

Two additional gun carriages mounted with 3-inch rifles have been placed with Reynolds's battery on Reynolds avenue.

Two additional gun carriages mounted with 10-pounder Parrotts have been placed with Smith's New York battery on Sickles avenue near Devil's Den.

Two gun carriages mounted with light 12-pounders have been placed on Hancock avenue to mark the position of Ames's battery, heretofore marked by a small stone monument only.

One additional gun carriage mounted with a Napoleon has been placed with Heckman's battery at the junction of Carlisle and Lincoln streets in Gettysburg.

There are now 225 mounted guns on the battlefield, all of which have been placed by this commission.

Mounted guns had been placed on the field before the Government took charge of it, but the carriages were poorly constructed and the guns not of the same kind as those used in the battle. Now gun carriages constructed entirely of iron, closely resembling the wooden carriages have been substituted for the old, imperfect ones, and are also used for the many additional batteries set up by the commission; and the guns mounted on every battery of the field are of the same class and caliber as were used in the battle by each battery, respectively.

TABLETS.

Since the last report the following tablets have been set up, viz:

Monumental tablets of iron with appropriate inscriptions have been erected on the knoll west of Plum Run Valley and near The Wheatfield, to mark the positions of the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth regiments, United States Infantry, of Burbank's and Day's brigades, Ayres's division.

The positions of the following Confederate brigades of Ewell's Corps have been marked by monumental tablets of iron erected along East

Confederate avenue, with appropriate inscriptions describing the part each took in the battle, with its numbers and losses, viz:

Jones's Virginia brigade, Nicholls's Louisiana brigade, Stuart's Virginia, North Carolina, and Maryland brigades, Walker's Virginia brigade of Johnson's division.

Hoke's North Carolina brigade, Hays's Louisiana brigade, Smith's Virginia brigade, Gordon's Georgia brigade of Early's division.

Daniel's North Carolina brigade, O'Neal's Alabama brigade of Rodes's division.

Avenue tablets as follows: Four on Howard avenue, 4 on Reynolds avenue, 2 on Doubleday avenue, 1 on Robinson avenue, 1 on Wadsworth avenue, 1 on Neill avenue, 2 on Geary avenue, 1 on Coster avenue, 2 on Crawford avenue.

Caution tablets as follows: Five on Howard avenue, 2 on Doubleday avenue, 1 on Robinson avenue, 1 on Wadsworth avenue, 2 on Reynolds avenue, 2 on Geary avenue.

Direction and distance tablets have been placed, 1 on each of the 5 observation towers, giving the true direction and distance of each and all of the most important features and positions on the field as seen from each tower, respectively.

Tablets have been erected marking important historic places on the battlefield, viz: Spangler's Spring, Culp's Hill, Stevens Knoll, East Cemetery Hill, Ziegler's Grove, Bryan House, The Angle, George Weikert House, Trostle House, Excelsior Field, The Loop, Devil's Den, Little Round Top, The Wheatfield (2), Barlow's Knoll, Oak Ridge, Reynolds Woods.

There have also been erected on all the roads radiating from Gettysburg, 12 in all, handsome tablets of iron giving the distances to neighboring towns and villages more or less connected with the story of the battle, viz:

On the Chambersburg pike from Gettysburg to Cashtown; from Gettysburg to Chambersburg.

On the Hagerstown road from Gettysburg to Fairfield; from Gettysburg to Monterey; from Gettysburg to Waynesboro; from Gettysburg to Hagerstown.

On the Emmitsburg road from Gettysburg to Emmitsburg.

On the Taneytown road from Gettysburg to Taneytown.

On the Baltimore pike from Gettysburg to Two Taverns; from Gettysburg to Littlestown; from Gettysburg to Westminster; from Gettysburg to Baltimore.

On Hanover road from Gettysburg to Cavalry Field; from Gettysburg to Bonneauville; from Gettysburg to Hanover.

On York pike from Gettysburg to New Oxford; from Gettysburg to York.

On Hunterstown road from Gettysburg to Hunterstown.

On Harrisburg road from Gettysburg to Heidlersburg; from Gettysburg to York Springs; from Gettysburg to Harrisburg.

On Carlisle road from Gettysburg to Carlisle.

On Newville road from Gettysburg to Newville.

On Mummasburg road from Gettysburg to Mummasburg; from Gettysburg to Arendtsville.

The number of tablets erected since last report is 86, and total now on the field 310.

WORK OF ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Engineer, Lieut. Col. E. B. Cope, and his assistants, have continued their surveys within the limits of the battlefield, and maps of the area surveyed have been drawn, traced, and blue printed. They have also in progress a map drawn upon a scale of 600 feet to the inch, embracing the principal operations of both armies on this field. This map will be 45 inches long and 29 inches wide, embracing 17 square miles, with every detail of topography accurately represented.

It is the purpose of the commission to have the positions of every battery, battalion, regiment, brigade, and division at each hour of the battle accurately placed upon the necessary number of copies of this map, viz:

Nine copies showing positions of troops at each hour from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. of the first day's battle.

Twelve copies showing positions of troops at each hour from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. of the second day's battle.

Fourteen copies showing positions of troops at each hour from 4 a. m. to 5 p. m. of the third day's battle.

The whole area embraced in this map has been surveyed and the map itself will be completed in the early part of the coming winter, so that the positions of the troops can be placed upon it.

PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE FIELD.

Much work has been and is being done to restore and preserve the features of the battlefield as they existed at the time of the battle. This includes the repairing and rebuilding of the stone fences and walls which served as important military defenses, the restoring and preservation of buildings, also the renewal of forests where they have been cut away since the battle. Thousands of young trees have been planted for this purpose and are growing finely. Much care is also taken to preserve and keep in good condition the forests which existed at the time of the battle on lands since acquired and now owned by the Government. Particular care is also taken to avoid cutting away and changing the natural surface of the ground when constructing the avenues. Fortunately the lines of both armies mainly occupied ridges, slopes, and valleys of such character that avenues can be constructed so as to follow those lines closely without seriously disfiguring the ground with cuts and fills in grading. Contracts also have been made for procuring the material and building 10,000 feet of post and rail fencing to inclose sundry tracts of Government land, and likewise for furnishing the structural steel tubing and erecting pipe fences where needed along the Telford avenues.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

As previously mentioned, the title to the five tracts of land on Seminary Ridge embraced in the condemnation cases has at length been secured to the United States. One of the respondents some time since withdrew from the contest, executed conveyance of his tract, and was paid the sum awarded him by the jury. The other respondents, having sought a new trial and failed to secure it, being served with a rule to show cause why the court should not render judgment vesting in the

United States the title to their respective tracts of lands and directing the money awarded therefor by the jury to be paid into court for them, ceased to contend further and consented to such judgment, which has now been rendered and executed. These five tracts contain 105.79 acres on Seminary Ridge, where an avenue 2 miles long is now being constructed, as previously mentioned herein.

Since the last report 22 acres of land lying along the north side of United States avenue and embracing important military positions have been purchased from the Swisher heirs.

Also 40.95 acres have been purchased from the Culp heirs, and it is upon this land, together with a tract previously purchased from S. M. Bushman, that the East Confederate avenue has just been constructed.

Also the Francis Althoff tract of 12.76 acres and the Basil Biggs tract of 48 acres, both tracts purchased, but the conveyances have not yet been delivered.

There are other important tracts and parcels of land which should be owned by the United States, but the acquisition of them must await further appropriations by Congress.

There are also certain tracts and parcels of land which should by all means be acquired by the Government, in order to prevent them from being put to uses such as are contemplated by the owners, which would seriously mar and disfigure the park and battlefield, and they can not be acquired by purchase except at prices absurdly exorbitant, but must be secured, if at all, by condemnation. Such proceedings will be instituted by the commission, with the approval of the Secretary of War. Part of the appropriation which has been asked for by the commission for the next fiscal year is asked for with a view to the institution of such proceedings, which is of vital importance.

The commission are proud to be able to say that the multitudes of visitors who throng the Gettysburg National Park, including thousands of veterans of both armies that fought here, are not only unanimous in approving the Government's design to make this battlefield a splendid monument to American valor, but are equally emphatic in their commendation of the manner in which that design is being carried out.

(Resolutions expressing commendation of the work are attached.)

The commission asks for an appropriation of \$80,000 for the next year, and they earnestly hope that the sum appropriated may not fall below that.

Respectfully,

JOHN P. NICHOLSON, *Chairman*,
WM. M. ROBBINS,
CHARLES A. RICHARDSON,
Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

RESOLUTIONS OF ARMY VETERAN ASSOCIATIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE THIRD ARMY CORPS UNION,
Gettysburg, Pa., May 22, 1900.

[Minutes—Extract.]

* * * * *

The veterans of the Third Corps of the Army of the Potomac, having revisited the battlefield of Gettysburg and observed the restoration of the field and its earthworks

and the tablets and cannon to indicate the positions and movements of troops, and the permanent avenues along or near the lines of battle so graded and constructed as to make the most difficult part of the field accessible, do therefore now at the annual meeting of the Third Army Corps Union, held at Gettysburg, Pa., this 22d day of May, 1900,

Resolved, That we hereby express our high appreciation of the work done by the Gettysburg National Park Commission as to its thoroughness, permanence, economy, accuracy, and appropriateness, and that we ask Congress to make liberal appropriations sufficient to enable the commission to secure the lands needed for the park and to complete at an early day the work provided for by the national-park act.

WM. H. HOWARD, *Secretary*.

JOSEPH H. TWICHELL, *President*.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REUNION OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, AT FREDERICKSBURG, VA., MAY 25-26, 1900.

[Extract.]

* * * * * *

The following was unanimously adopted:

"The Society of the Army of the Potomac wishes to express to the Secretary of War its great appreciation of the work accomplished by the War Department on the Gettysburg battlefield, and to commend the United States commission, Col. John P. Nicholson, Maj. William M. Robbins, and Maj. Charles A. Richardson, for the faithfulness with which they have preserved and are marking the lines of battle of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia, and making avenues of the highest character, and the skill with which the entire work is being done.

"The society asks that the continued aid of Congress be given to the commission that they may be enabled to complete the great undertaking consistent with its conception and so make the National Memorial Park at Gettysburg worthy of the fame of the men who fought there in 1863."

W. J. SEWELL, *President*.

HORATIO C. KING, *Secretary*.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, *Gettysburg, Pa., June 6-7, 1900.*

[Extract.]

* * * * * *

"*Resolved*, That we have noted with great satisfaction the progress of the work of the United States commission on the battlefield of Gettysburg, and we earnestly commend their great work to the Secretary of War and to the Congress of the United States, and we hope that liberal appropriations may be made to acquire and to improve the lands necessary to complete the admirable plans which the commission has adopted.

"*Resolved*, That copies of the foregoing resolution be properly attested and forwarded to the Secretary of War and to the presiding officers of the Houses of Congress."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

* * * * * *

THOS. J. STEWART,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JAS. F. MORRISON, *Commander*

[Extract from the proceedings of the Thirty-fourth National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, held at Chicago, Ill., August 29 and 30, 1900.]

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The committee recommended that the following, submitted by Past Commander in Chief Wagner, be adopted, and the recommendation was concurred in:

"The Thirty-fourth National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, desires to put upon record the following statement of the condition of the work of marking the battlefield of Gettysburg, and to congratulate the United States commission having charge of the work upon its successful prosecution:

"We also respectfully request the Congress of the United States to make continued liberal appropriation for the further necessary securing of the land occupied by the armies fighting this battle and for the proper marking thereof."

UNITED STATES PROPERTY IN THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK, ALSO THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK IN MARKING THE BATTLEFIELD BY THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION.

One thousand two hundred and twenty-one acres of land have been acquired by the commission, upon which have been erected by States and military organizations 447 monuments, principally granite and of large dimensions and appropriate designs.

Twenty-four Telford avenues, 13 miles long in the aggregate, have been completed by the commission.

One Telford avenue is under construction $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; another Telford avenue, 2 miles long, is about to be placed under contract.

By the spring of 1901 there will be completed 16 miles and over of the very best quality of Telford avenues upon the field.

Twenty-two avenues 14 miles in length are yet to be built to complete the road system contemplated.

Five steel towers have been erected, and 96 battery positions have been marked with 225 guns mounted upon iron gun carriages.

Two hundred and ninety-five tablets of large size and appropriate design have been set up to mark the positions of Confederate batteries, battalions, regiments, and brigades.

Two hundred and fifty-four stones, mounted with shells, 10 inch and 13 inch, have been set up for various purposes on the field, particularly to protect the curves of avenues.

LEO RASSIEUR, *Commander in Chief*.

FRANK M. STERRETT, *Adjutant-General*.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS TO ACCOMPANY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Hurt's Hardaway (Alabama) Artillery of Whitworth guns in Shultz's Grove.

Style of tablet adopted showing distance to other towns.

Cunningham's battery, Seminary avenue.

Dilger's First Ohio Battery, Howard avenue.

Stevens Knoll, showing position for statue to General Slocum.

Spangler's Spring, foot of Culp's Hill.

Entrance to East Confederate avenue from Slocum avenue.

Style of tablet adopted to mark historical places.

Smith's Fourth New York Battery, west of Devil's Den.

Section of Smith's Fourth New York Battery, Crawford avenue.

Semmes's brigade tablet, Confederate avenue, section 4.

Benning's brigade tablet, Confederate avenue, section 5.

Twelfth United States Infantry tablet, Day's brigade, in grove south of Wheatfield.

Eleventh United States Infantry tablet, Burbank's brigade, in grove south of Wheatfield.

Tablet marking Excelsior field.

LIST OF BLUE PRINTS ACCOMPANYING REPORT OF 1900.

- 398.—Plan of avenue through United States and Masonheimer properties.
- 399.—Position of Fourteenth Vermont monument.
- 400.—Map showing property of F. Althoff and surrounding United States properties.
- 401.—Property of Swisher heirs.
- 402.—Property of Francis A. Althoff.
- 403.—Tracts of land belonging to heirs of Henry Culp.
- 404.—Middle Willoughby Run, C—2.
- 405.—Position on Culp's Hill of the One hundred and forty-seventh New York marker.
- 406.—Proposed avenue around First Vermont Cavalry monument.
- 407.—Map showing all the property of the Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company south of the Fairfield road.
- 408.—Plan of culverts 1 and 2 to be built on avenue through Culp property.
- 409.—Plan of arch bridge over Culp's Run.
- 410.—Tract of land belonging to heirs of Henry Culp.
- 411.—Post for fencing.
- 412.—Plan of avenue through Culp property.
- 413.—Gate adopted for the Gettysburg National Park.
- 414.—Proposed piking of the intersection of East Middle and Liberty streets at the entrance to East Confederate avenue.
- 415.—Design for bridge on Reynolds avenue over Western Maryland Railroad.
- 416.—Property of George E. Stock in Butler township.
- 417.—Stonework for the spring on Hancock avenue.
- 418.—Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles wounded July 2, 1863, marker.
- 419.—Lands belonging to the Fred. Pfeffer heirs near Ziegler's Grove.
- 420.—Plan of boring holes in iron posts on retaining walls.
- 421.—Plan of Confederate avenue along Seminary Ridge from section 1 to section 4 Wheat-field road.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1901

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
COMMISSION TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR, 1901.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION,
Gettysburg, Pa., October 1, 1901.

SIR: The commissioners of the Gettysburg National Park respectfully submit the following report of the condition and progress of their work, with suggestions as to what is needed for its further prosecution. In accordance with your recent order, this report, unlike all previous ones, does not include our work to the present date, but to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1901.

MILITARY AVENUES.

The avenue known at present as West Confederate avenue and mentioned in our last report as being under contract has been completed. Like all the avenues, it is constructed on the Telford system and will last for centuries. It is 20 feet wide and over 2 miles long, running from the Hagerstown road near the seminary southward along Seminary Ridge, following the Confederate battle line of the second and third days, and for the first time rendering perfectly accessible to visitors the ground on which the Confederate column was formed and started on its charge of the third day. The southern terminus of this avenue is at the Wheatfield road, and there it makes connection with an avenue, also 2 miles in length and similar in construction, running along the line of General Longstreet on the second day, and then curving eastward to Round Top. It may not be amiss, as it shows the durable character of these works, to state the fact that the last-mentioned avenue was constructed six years ago, has been in use ever since, scarcely cost one cent for repairs, and is, if possible, in better condition to-day than when the Government received it from the contractor.

The completion of the West Confederate avenue not only makes accessible the lines and positions of the Confederate infantry and artillery on Seminary Ridge, but opens up a more satisfactory view of a large part of the battlefield, including some of the most important and interesting Union positions, thereby enabling the military critic better than ever before to study the scene of the great conflict and many of its more prominent features from various points of observation.

Pleasanton avenue has been laid out by the engineer and is now being constructed. It runs from Hancock avenue, near the point where General Hancock was wounded, eastward to the headquarters of the cavalry on the Taneytown road, about one-third of a mile. The total

length of the avenues now on the battlefield, all constructed on the Telford plan, is about $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

A number of other avenues should be constructed, among them Buford avenue on the first day's field, another along the line of the Twentieth Maine on Vincent's Spur of Little Round Top and thence to Plum Run Valley and Devil's Den, another along the line of Wright's Division, the left of the Sixth Corps, from between the Round Tops southeastwardly across the Taneytown road, and others connecting the cavalry battlefields and positions, both east and south of Gettysburg, with the battlefield of the infantry.

Under permit of the Secretary of War, the Taneytown road, from the borough line of Gettysburg to a point beyond General Meade's headquarters, will soon be converted into a Telford avenue. The same, in our judgment, should be done with the Mummasburg road from the western end of Howard avenue to Buford avenue, also the Hagerstown road from the southern end of Reynolds avenue to the Confederate avenue on Seminary Ridge, also the Wheatfield road across the entire battlefield from east to west and the road leading from Crawford avenue to United States avenue.

MONUMENTAL TABLETS.

The flanks of the Union and of the Confederate armies respectively have been fixed and marked by iron tablets with suitable inscriptions.

The position of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment on Hancock avenue on the third day of the battle has been established and will soon be indicated by an appropriate and durable marker.

The spot where Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was wounded, on the evening of the second day, has been indicated by a handsome granite marker with an appropriate inscription.

Thirteen handsome and durable itinerary tablets have been erected at a similar number of towns and villages within a day's march of Gettysburg, with inscriptions setting forth the movements of the several corps, divisions, and minor bodies of troops constituting the Union Army on the days immediately before and after the battle, and specifying the date and the hour of such movements, respectively.

Preparations are being made to erect similar tablets at suitable points setting forth in like manner the movements, during the same period, of the several bodies of troops composing the Confederate army.

Historical tablets of iron are being prepared and will soon be erected along the recently completed Confederate avenue on Seminary Ridge, to mark the respective positions of Barksdale's Mississippi Brigade and Wofford's Georgia Brigade, of McLaw's Division; of Kemper's, Garnett's, and Armistead's Virginia brigades of Pickett's Division; of Wilcox's Alabama, Perry's Florida, Wright's Georgia, Posey's Mississippi, and Mahone's Virginia brigades of Anderson's Division; of Archer's Tennessee, Pettigrew's North Carolina, Davis's Mississippi and North Carolina, and Brockenbrough's Virginia brigades of Heth's Division; of Scales's North Carolina, Lane's North Carolina, McGowan's South Carolina, and Thomas's Georgia brigades of Pender's Division. The tablets contain carefully prepared inscriptions describing the part taken in the battle by each brigade, and stating its numbers and losses.

Guns of the same class and caliber as those which composed each of the batteries are also being placed along that avenue to indicate the position of each battery, viz:

Moody's Battery, 24-pounder howitzers.
 Rhett's and Patterson's batteries, 12-pounder howitzers.
 Stribling's Battery, 20-pounder Parrotts.
 Wingfield's Battery, 3-inch Navy Parrotts.
 Macon's, Ross's, Marye's, and Brander's batteries, 10-pounder Parrotts.
 Wyatt's, Zimmerman's, Grandy's, Lewis's, Maurin's, and Griffin's batteries, 3-inch rifles.
 Miller's, Squires's, Richardson's, Norcom's, Caskie's, Blount's, Ward's, Brooke's, Graham's, Crenshaw's, McGraw's, and Moore's batteries, Napoleons.

The gun carriages are wholly of iron, and they are immovable, being fastened to large stones grouted in the ground. Historical tablets of iron are placed by every battery and artillery battalion, with inscriptions recording the part each took in the battle, the number of rounds fired, the losses suffered, and other interesting details.

WORK OF ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT—MAPS.

In addition to the multiplicity of other important duties and services of the engineer, Lieut. Col. E. B. Cope, and his assistants, which have been faithfully performed in the office and on the field, two large maps of the battlefield, on a scale of 600 feet to the inch, and embracing an area of 17 square miles, have been completed. One of them shows the topography of the battlefield with accuracy in every detail as it was in 1863 when the battle was fought, and on this the commission purpose having correctly indicated the positions of the troops on both sides engaged in the battle for every hour of July 1, 2, and 3, 1863. The other map, besides the topography in general, shows the timber, streams, fences, rocks, buildings, mounted guns, avenues, monuments, in short, everything on the battlefield as it is at the present time.

Much work has been and is still being done to restore in all respects the battlefield as it was at the time of the battle. One of the most important tasks is the preservation and restoration of the forests as they existed then, and much has been done toward accomplishing this object. Much has also been done toward rebuilding the stone fences inclosing the fields, nearly all of which served as breastworks and defenses for the troops of one or the other of the armies during the battle. Many thousands of yards of these stone fences and walls have been restored, a large portion of them during the present year.

WATER DRAINS ALONGSIDE THE AVENUES.

After constructing the Telford avenues along the lines of battle, as the ground here is almost all undulating, although, fortunately, in most places on the battle lines not steep, it was found absolutely needful to have good water drains along at least one, if not both sides of every avenue at almost all points, in order to prevent continual damage to them by washing from the frequent heavy rains. Fortunately we found on Big Round Top a well-nigh inexhaustible supply of stones of the exact size and thickness required to pave neatly and durably, and without great expense or trouble, the drains alongside of our avenues, and elsewhere on the field where needed, and much of this work has been done this year, with most satisfactory results.

GUARDS.

There are five regularly employed guards or watchmen on the battlefield. We have found them necessary to prevent desecration and injury of the public works on the battlefield by thoughtless or mischievous visitors, and particularly the mutilation of monuments by the sacrilegious relic hunters that sometimes infest the grounds with the sense of reverence wholly undeveloped.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Since our last report conveyances have been executed for the Francis Althoff tract of 12.75 acres lying at the head of Plum Run Valley and adjoining the "Wheatfield," and also for the Basil Biggs tract of 48 acres lying between Hancock avenue and the Taneytown road, a short distance south of General Meade's headquarters.

A parcel of land has been purchased from Peter Swisher, containing 2.42 acres, situated along the eastern side of Sedgwick avenue, and on which were the headquarters of both General Sedgwick and General Sykes, just north of Little Round Top. And another parcel has also been purchased from said Swisher, containing 9.20 acres, situated west of Sedgwick avenue and adjoining the Althoff tract and Plum Run Valley. Numerous military movements took place on it, and its possession by the United States was important.

A proceeding, approved by the Department, was begun since our last report to condemn a parcel of land containing about 12 acres, situated near the Devil's Den and between the Round Tops. It is thickly covered with large bowlders and quite valueless intrinsically, but there was severe fighting on and over it in the afternoon of the second day. Moreover, its owner has permitted it to become the scene of revelries which many right-minded people consider a desecration of the ground consecrated by the blood of hundreds of heroes and patriots. The proceeding was begun under the jurisdiction of the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, which appointed and qualified the jury of view; but the case was removed to the court of the middle district of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, Pa., upon the creation of that district by the last Congress. The jury of view inspected the land and heard evidence in the case at Gettysburg on the 7th of May and rendered their verdict of \$6,150 for the respondent, who has taken an appeal to the court in term. The Park Commission have also appealed on behalf of the United States, and the case stands for hearing at the next term of the court.

There are also other tracts and parcels of land which may have to be condemned and acquired by the Government to prevent them from being put to uses by the owners which would disfigure the battlefield, and they can not be purchased except at such exorbitant figures as no jury of view would sanction.

In conclusion, the Commission repeat that the thousands of visitors who throng the Gettysburg National Park, including great numbers of veterans from all sections of our country, emphatically approve the Government's design to make this battlefield an enduring monument to American valor, and are gratified to see how successfully that design is being realized.

The commission respectfully ask for an appropriation of \$75,000 for the next fiscal year.

Respectfully,

JOHN P. NICHOLSON,
Chairman.

WM. M. ROBBINS,
CHARLES A. RICHARDSON,
Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

LIST OF BLUE PRINTS ACCOMPANYING REPORT OF 1901.

- 422.—Property conveyed by Simon J. Codori to Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company.
- 423.—Design for monument.
- 424.—Map showing the property of W. H. Tipton on the Gettysburg battlefield and the occupation of said property by the troops of both armies during the battle; also location of said property with reference to the lands of the National Park.
- 425.—Bryan farm to be attached to lease.
- 426.—Biggs farm to be attached to lease.
- 427.—Masonheimer farm to be attached to lease.
- 428.—Smith farm to be attached to lease.
- 429.—Trostle farm to be attached to lease.
- 430.—Weikert farm to be attached to lease.
- 431.—Tracts of land belonging to Peter D. Swisher.
- 432.—Gettysburg battlefield, reduced scale.
- 433.—Plan for filling Quarry Hole in Trostle field along United States avenue.
- 434.—Pitzer's schoolhouse, D-2.
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- 436.—Map of Gettysburg battlefield, 600-foot scale.
- 437.—South Cavalry field, F-2.
- 438.—North Rock Creek, A-4.
- 439.—North Middle, A-3.
- 440.—Herr Tavern, A-2.
- 441.—Hanover road, B-5.
- 442.—Wolf Hill, C-5.
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- 444.—Map showing the location of buildings on the Wm. H. Tipton property on the battlefield of Gettysburg.
- 445.—South Rock Creek, E-5.
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- 447.—Map of Gettysburg battlefield 600 feet, as it was in 1863.
- 448.—Plan of Pleasonton avenue from Hancock avenue to Taneytown road.
- 449.—Property of J. Emory Bair and Calvin Gilbert.
- 450.—Property of heirs of Frederick G. Pfeffer, tract 4.
- 451.—Plan of Chamberlain avenue over Little Round Top.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES, COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF COLORADO.

Col. JOHN P. NICHOLSON.

DEAR SIR: At the stated meeting of this commandery held February 2, 1901, Companion Westbrook S. Decker offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of this commandery of the Loyal Legion desire to convey to the Secretary of War their deep appreciation and gratitude for what has been accomplished by the War Department on the battlefield of Gettysburg. The faithful and skillful work of Col. John P. Nicholson, Maj. William M. Robbins, and Maj. Charles A. Richardson, the United States Commission, in locating and preserving the lines of battle and the laying out of avenues on those lines is worthy of the highest commendation. This commandery, appreciating the splendid work already done and realizing that the work has not reached completion, hope that the said

members of the Commission be retained and that said Commission receive the continued support of Congress, to the end that the National Memorial Park may be completed as originally designed and a fit memorial of the brave men who fought on that historic field."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

S. K. HOOPER,
Commander.
J. R. SAVILLE,
Recorder.

HEADQUARTERS CORPORAL SKELLY POST NO. 9, G. A. R.,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

The Honorable The SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.:

At a regular meeting of Corporal Skelly Post No. 9, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania, held January 14, 1901, it was

"Resolved, That it was only right and proper that the soldiers of the late war of the rebellion living here on this most remarkable battlefield should add their commendation to the many tributes of respect and esteem already sent to you in behalf of the commissioners who have charge of the great work now going on under their able supervision. We therefore esteem it a great pleasure to commend in the highest terms the substantial manner in which the work is conducted by your commissioners, and as ex-soldiers and now citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity we do most respectfully pray that you will recommend a liberal appropriation for this Gettysburg National Park, that your commissioners may be in a position to secure the much needed property to complete the great task they have undertaken."

By order of the Post:

SIMON P. STOVER,
Post Commander.

Attest: WM. H. RUPP,
Post Adjutant.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS TO ACCOMPANY COMMISSIONER'S REPORT, 1901.

- 1.—Bridge over Culp's Run, East Confederate avenue.
- 2.—Culvert No. 1, East Confederate avenue.
- 3.—East Confederate avenue, showing paved gutter.
- 4.—Culvert No. 2, East Confederate avenue.
- 5.—East Confederate avenue, showing breastworks of Jones's Brigade rebuilt.
- 6.—East Confederate avenue, looking north.
- 7.—Smith's Brigade C. S. A., tablet, East Confederate avenue.
- 8.—Hancock avenue, looking south, showing new tube fence.
- 9.—Hancock avenue, looking north, showing new tube fence.
- 10.—Sedgwick avenue, stone wall rebuilt through Weikert farm.
- 11.—Sedgwick avenue, new fence and stone wall rebuilt along Swisher field.
- 12.—Marker where General Sickles was wounded, and Trostle Barn.
- 13.—Marker erected where Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles was wounded.
- 14.—Wheatfield road, showing paved gutter and new post fence.
- 15.—Pleasanton avenue, showing foundation stones.
- 16.—West Confederate avenue, showing foundation stones.
- 17.—East Cavalry field, Gregg avenue.
- 18.—East Cavalry field, Cavalry shaft.
- 19.—East Cavalry field, Randol's Batteries E and G, First U. S. Artillery.
- 20.—Statue to John Burns on Stone avenue.
- 21.—Brander's Virginia Battery (Letcher Artillery), West Confederate avenue.
- 22.—Pleasanton avenue, looking east.
- 23.—Marye's Battery (the Fredericksburg Artillery), West Confederate avenue.
- 24.—Ward's Mississippi Battery (Madison Light Artillery), West Confederate avenue.
- 25.—West Confederate avenue, showing First Vermont and First New York monuments in Pitzer Woods.
- 26.—West Confederate avenue, looking north from Pitzer Woods.
- 27.—West Confederate avenue, looking south, showing batteries of Dearing's Battalion.
- 28.—West Confederate avenue, looking south, showing batteries of Eshleman's Battalion.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1902

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
COMMISSION TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR, 1902.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION,
Gettysburg, Pa., August 1, 1902.

SIR: The Gettysburg National Military Park Commission respectfully submit the following report of their work, its progress during the past year and its present condition, with suggestions as to what is needed for its further prosecution.

MILITARY AVENUES.

Pleasanton avenue, which was in course of construction at the date of our last report, was completed soon thereafter. It runs eastward from Hancock avenue near the point where General Hancock was wounded to the headquarters of the Union cavalry on the Taneytown road.

Chamberlain and Warren avenues have also been constructed. The former runs southward from near the summit of Little Round Top along the crest of Vincent Spur and the battle line of the Union troops in their defense of that position in the afternoon of July 2, 1863, and then, curving down the slope, connects with Sykes avenue in the gap between Round Top and Little Round Top. Warren avenue starts from Sykes avenue at that same point and runs westward along the base of Little Round Top to Plum Run Valley and crossing that run joins Crawford avenue near the Devil's Den.

Buford avenue is now under contract, and the work upon it is proceeding and will soon be completed. It runs from the north end of Reynolds avenue in a northwesterly direction to the Mummasburg road along the line of the Union cavalry which menaced the left flank of the Confederate forces as they advanced into the first day's battle.

These avenues, like all others on the field, are constructed on the Telford plan in the most durable style, and will last for centuries. The total length of the Telford avenues now constructed on the field is about 17 miles.

There are several others which should be constructed, among them Wright avenue along the line of Wright's Division, on the left of Sedgwick's Corps, from between the Round Tops southeastwardly across the Taneytown road; another along the lines of Meredith's and Stone's brigades on the first day's field; one also on Oak Hill and vicinity, where the infantry and artillery of Rodes's Division of Ewell's Corps debouched and took position in the first day's battle, and another leading from the Hanover road east of Rock Creek to Benner's Hill, where a number of Confederate batteries were posted on the second and third days.

Two avenues of no great length have been projected in and near the "Wheatfield," one running from the Wheatfield road, near Plum Run Valley, southward along the line of the Pennsylvania Reserves to Sickles avenue; the other starting from Sickles avenue and running along the Union line in the southwest border of the Wheatfield; then crossing the Western Branch of Plum Run and following the line of General Brooke's brigade on the summit of Rose Hill. Avenues are also needed to connect the cavalry battlefields both east and south of Gettysburg with the battlefield of the infantry. In some of the cases mentioned the Government owns the land; in others it will be necessary to acquire the lands on which to construct the proposed avenues.

The legislature of Pennsylvania having granted to the United States the right to convert public roads into Telford avenues within the limits of the battlefield, the Secretary of War has authorized this to be done on the Taneytown road, as it will soon be, from the borough line of Gettysburg to a point south of General Meade's headquarters. The same should be done on the Mummasburg road from Howard avenue to Buford avenue; also the Fairfield or Hagerstown road from the south end of Reynolds avenue to West Confederate avenue; also the road leading from the north end of Crawford avenue to United States avenue, and the so-called Wheatfield road running from east to west across the entire battlefield.

TABLETS AND GUNS.

Since our last report monumental tablets have been prepared and erected along the Confederate avenue on Seminary Ridge to mark the positions of each and all the Confederate brigades which occupied that ridge from the Wheatfield road on the right to the Hagerstown road on the left, viz: Barksdale's Mississippi and Wofford's Georgia brigades of McLaw's Division; Kemper's, Garnett's, and Armistead's Virginia brigades of Pickett's Division; Wilcox's Alabama, Perry's Florida, Wright's Georgia, Posey's Mississippi, and Mahone's Virginia brigades of Anderson's Division; Archer's Tennessee, Pettigrew's North Carolina, Davis's Mississippi and North Carolina, and Brock-enbrough's Virginia brigades of Heth's Division, commanded there by General Pettigrew; Scales's and Lane's North Carolina, McGowan's South Carolina, and Thomas's Georgia brigades of Pender's Division. These tablets, like all the other monumental tablets on the field, are $3\frac{3}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in dimensions, with carefully prepared inscriptions cast in raised letters describing the part taken in the battle by each brigade and stating its numbers and losses so far as practicable to obtain. They are mounted on iron pillars about 3 feet high, grouted in the ground, and the tablets are inclined at a suitable angle so that the inscriptions can easily be read by persons riding or driving on the avenue.

Guns of like class and caliber with those which composed the several batteries along the avenue have been mounted there in the respective positions occupied by the batteries, viz, two batteries of

ALEXANDER'S BATTALION.

Moody's Battery, "The Madison (La.) Artillery."
Rhett's Battery, "The Brooks (S. C.) Artillery."

ESHLEMAN'S BATTALION.

Millers's, Squires's, Richardson's, and Norcom's batteries, "The Washington (La.) Artillery."

DEARING'S BATTALION.

Stribling's Battery, "The Farquier Artillery."
 Caskie's Battery, "The Hampton Artillery."
 Macon's Battery, "The Richmond Fayette Artillery."
 Blount's (Va.) Battery.

POAGUE'S BATTALION.

Ward's Battery, "The Madison (Miss.) Artillery."
 Brooke's (Va.) Battery.
 Wyatt's Battery, "The Albemarle (Va.) Artillery."
 Graham's Battery, "The Charlotte (N. C.) Artillery."

LANE'S BATTALION.

Patterson's, Wingfield's, and Ross's batteries, "The Sumter (Ga.) Artillery."

PEGRAM'S BATTALION.

Marye's Battery, "The Fredericksburg Artillery."
 Crenshaw's (Va.) Battery.
 Zimmerman's Battery, "The Pee Dee Artillery."
 McGraw's Battery, "The Purcell Artillery."
 Brander's Battery, "The Letcher Artillery."

GARNETT'S BATTALION.

Grandy's Battery, "The Norfolk Light Artillery Blues."
 Moore's Battery, "The Huger Artillery."
 Lewis's Battery, "The Lewis Artillery."
 Maurin's Battery, "The Donaldsonville Artillery."

DANCE'S BATTALION.

Griffin's Battery, "The Salem Artillery."

The guns mounted to mark the positions of the above-named batteries are 24 Napoleons, 15 3-inch rifles, 11 10-pounder Parrotts, 4 20-pounder Parrotts, 4 12-pounder howitzers, and 2 24-pounder howitzers; in all, 60 guns. Iron tablets of the same dimensions as those of the infantry brigades are erected for each artillery battalion and each battery with inscriptions briefly recording the services rendered by each in the battle, the number of rounds fired, the losses suffered, and other important facts.

Nine itinerary tablets have been erected on East Cemetery Hill, along the Baltimore pike, describing the movements and positions of the Union Army and each of the commands comprising it on each day from June 29 to July 7, 1863.

Ten Confederate itinerary tablets, for which the inscriptions have been prepared, are now being cast and will be erected at a suitable point alongside of the Confederate avenue on Seminary Ridge. They will record the movements of the Confederate Army and its several corps, divisions, and brigades on each day from June 26, 1863, when the last of its forces crossed the Potomac into Maryland, until after the close of the battle and the retreat of the Confederates from Gettysburg, July 5, 1863.

The monumental tablets erected this year to mark the positions and record the services of infantry brigades and of artillery battalions and batteries, together with the itinerary tablets of the Union and Confederate commands, are 84 in number.

The number of guns, Union and Confederate, which have been mounted by the Commission on this field to date is 290.

WORK OF ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

There have been constructed on the field $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles of pipe fencing and over 5 miles of post and rail fencing, a large part of both having been done this year. Nearly 4 miles of stone walls and stone fences have also been rebuilt, much of them during the past year. Nearly all of these served as breastworks and defenses in the battle either for Union or Confederate troops. There have also been nearly 5 miles of gutters or drains alongside the Telford avenues paved with stones in a durable manner.

Besides attending to the many other duties devolving upon him, both in the office and on the field, the engineer, Lient. Col. E. B. Cope, and his assistants, have been engaged in mapping the battlefield. A map of the first day's field has been completed showing with accuracy and distinctness the positions and movements of each command, whether of infantry, cavalry, or artillery, of both the Union and Confederate armies at each and every hour of that day. The same will be done with reference to the other two days of the battle.

MONUMENTS.

The Hancock equestrian statue, which was struck by lightning and the pedestal damaged, has been taken down by the Van Amringe Granite Company and is being repaired. This is being done at the expense of the State of Pennsylvania.

On Stevens Knoll a foundation has been laid and a pedestal erected, upon which will shortly be placed an equestrian statue of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, at the expense of the State of New York.

Two monuments of stone have been erected a short distance east of Sedgwick avenue, one marking the position of Candy's Brigade of Geary's Division in the evening of July 1, 1863, and the other the headquarters of General Sykes, commander of the Fifth Corps.

A stone monument has been placed alongside of Hancock avenue to mark the position of the One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry of July 3, 1863.

A bronze statue has also been erected on Stone avenue, just north of Reynolds Woods, at the expense of the State of Pennsylvania, in honor of John Burns, a citizen of Gettysburg, who, though 70 years old, took his musket and went out into the first day's battle and was severely wounded.

ACQUISITIONS OF LANDS.

The proceeding, which was pending at the date of our report of 1901, for the condemnation of a parcel of land containing about 12 acres, situate between the Round Tops and not far from the Devil's Den, has since been concluded by the owner of the land withdrawing his appeal

from the verdict of the jury of view which awarded him \$6,150. This money has been paid, the title made to the Government, and Warren avenue, which has since been constructed, runs across said land.

Eight acres of land situate on the slope of Seminary Ridge, adjacent to the Union line in the first day's battle, has been purchased from Martin Winter, the owner, for \$2,500, and the title made to the Government.

Condemnation proceedings have been begun, with the approval of the Department, for the condemnation of four small parcels of land, containing in all about 10 acres, situate on both sides of Hancock avenue, near Ziegler's grove, and occupied at times during the battle by Union commands. The case has already been before a jury of view, composed of excellent citizens, who awarded \$5,975 for the land. From this award the owner appealed to the United States circuit court for the middle district of Pennsylvania, and there the matter is now pending and will doubtless be disposed of at the next term of said court.

The Commission is gratified to say that tens of thousands of visitors from all sections of the country continue to throng the Gettysburg National Park, and are unstinted in their approbation of the Government's purpose to make of this field a great national monument and of the manner in which that purpose is being carried out.

Respectfully,

JOHN P. NICHOLSON,
Chairman.

WM. M. ROBBINS,
CHAS. A. RICHARDSON,
Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

LIST OF BLUEPRINTS TO ACCOMPANY REPORT OF 1902.

- 452.—Field of Longstreet's assault, July 3, 1863, with troops.
- 453.—Foundation for the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania marker.
- 454.—Plan of Buford avenue, from Reynolds avenue to Mummasburg road.
- 455.—Property of John Rosensteel along Wheatfield road on the Gettysburg battlefield.
- 456.—Map showing the location of the John Burns statue.
- 457.—One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry marker.
- 458.—Plan of Meredith avenue, from property line on Springs road to Chambersburg pike.
- 459.—Plan showing proposed repairs to Hancock pedestal.
- 460.—Plan showing proposed repairs to capstone on Hancock pedestal.
- 461.—Rock base for the John Burns statue.
- 462.—Bridge over Plum Run at Devil's Den.
- 463.—West end of the Memorial Church.
- 464.—Map showing the positions of the infantry, artillery, and cavalry, United States Army, on the battlefield of Gettysburg.
- 465.—Plan of Chamberlain and Warren avenues.
- 466.—Property of George E. Stock on the Hanover road, showing land needed to mark Andrew's Artillery Battalion.
- 467.—Map showing location of monument erected to Brig. Gen. S. K. Zook in the wheat field.
- 468.—Plan of roller and storage house.
- 468½.—Woods belonging to Sarah A. C. Plank.
- 469.—Woods belonging to B. F. Redding.
- 469½.—Tracts of land belonging to Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company.
- 470.—Plan of storage and roller building.
- 471.—Storage and roller building.

- 472.—Tablets erected by the Commission in various towns.
- 473.—Tablets at Littlestown and Two Taverns.
- 474.—Public square, Hanover, Pa.
- 475.—Land conveyed by J. Bender to the United States.
- 476.—Tract of land conveyed by J. S. Forney to the United States.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS TO ACCOMPANY REPORT OF 1902.

- 1.—One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania marker, Hancock avenue.
- 2.—Fifth Corps headquarters marker.
- 3.—Candy's Brigade marker.
- 4.—Wall west of Sedgwick avenue, looking south.
- 5.—Entrance to Chamberlain avenue from below Forty-fourth New York monument.
- 6.—Chamberlain avenue looking south, showing Twentieth Maine and Round Top.
- 7.—Chamberlain avenue looking north, showing Twentieth Maine.
- 8.—Warren avenue west from Sykes avenue.
- 9.—Warren avenue east from railroad.
- 10.—View of bridge over Plum Run, looking north.
- 11.—View of bridge over Plum Run, looking south.
- 12.—Itinerary tablets in front East Cemetery Hill.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1903



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
COMMISSION TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR, 1903.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION,
Gettysburg, Pa., August 1, 1903.

SIR: The Gettysburg National Park Commission submit the following report of their work, its progress during the past year, and its present condition, with some suggestions as to what is needed for its further prosecution:

MILITARY AVENUES.

Buford avenue, mentioned in our last report as being in course of construction, has been completed. It runs from Reynolds avenue northwestward to the Mummasburg road along the line of the Union cavalry, which threatened the left flank of the Confederate infantry as it advanced into the first day's battle.

Stone avenue, which runs along the line of the Bucktail brigade from the Chambersburg pike to Reynolds woods, has been constructed.

Meredith avenue, which runs along the line of the Iron Brigade through Reynolds woods, has been completed to the southern border of those woods, but its further progress to a junction with Reynolds avenue, a distance of only 800 feet, has been thwarted for the present by the receivers of a speculative so-called "land improvement company," who refuse to grant right of way over, or convey title to, the small strip of land needed for said avenue except upon such inadmissible terms and conditions that very likely the Commission may have to institute condemnation proceedings in order to secure title to said land for the United States.

Wright avenue has been put under contract and its construction begun. It runs from the southern base of Little Round Top across the eastern slope of Big Round Top, and then curves eastward and extends to the Taneytown road, following the lines of Russell's and Grant's brigades of the Sixth Union Army Corps, these brigades having been placed in that position to guard against a possible flank movement of the Confederates around the south side of Round Top.

Several other avenues should be constructed, among them one running from the Wheatfield road near Plum Run along the line of the Pennsylvania reserves to Sickles avenue; another starting from a point on Sickles avenue and running across the western branch of

Plum Run and along the line of General Brooke's brigade on the summit of Rose Hill; another running from the upper end of Crawford avenue northward to United States avenue, and another along the Confederate line of battle on the cavalry battlefield. The lands on which these avenues will be located belong now to the United States.

There should be an avenue on Oak Hill and vicinity following the lines and indicating the positions of the infantry and artillery of Rodes's division of Ewell's Confederate army corps as they debouched in a direction so threatening to the right flank of Reynolds's corps on the first day's field; also an avenue running from the Hanover road east of Rock Creek to Benners Hill, where a number of Confederate batteries were posted on the second and third days. The lands needed for the two last-mentioned avenues have not yet been, but should be, acquired by the United States, as also the grounds on both Oak Hill and Benners Hill, whereon the Confederate troops deployed and the batteries were operated. There should be a good road constructed from Gettysburg to the cavalry battlefield, about 3 miles east of the town, whither the present routes are extremely unsatisfactory.

TABLETS AND GUNS.

Gun carriages have been purchased and guns mounted thereon during the year as follows:

One 10-pounder Parrott to Maurin's battery.
 Two Napoleons to Lewis's battery.
 One 3-inch rifle to Moore's battery.
 One 10-pounder Parrott to Moore's battery.
 Two 12-pounder howitzers to Grandy's battery.
 Two Napoleons to Brander's battery.
 Two Napoleons to McGraw's battery.
 Two 3-inch rifles to Zimmerman's battery.
 Two 12-pounder howitzers to Crenshaw's battery.
 Two Napoleons to Marye's battery.
 One 10-pounder Parrott to Wyatt's battery.

Six 12-pounder howitzers of Poague's artillery battalion mounted in their old lunettes on the west side of Confederate avenue, north of Spangler's woods.

The number of guns, Union and Confederate, which have been mounted on the field by the Commission is 311.

The ten Confederate itinerary tablets which were being cast at the date of our last report have since been finished and erected on the west side of the Confederate avenue on Seminary Ridge near the junction of said avenue with the Fairfield road. They record the location and movements of the several corps, divisions, and brigades of the Confederate army on each and every day from June 26, 1863, when the last of its forces crossed the Potomac into Maryland, until after the close of the battle and the retreat of the Confederates from Gettysburg July 5, 1863.

There have also been cast and erected along the avenues during this year twenty-three of what may be termed guide tablets, designed to give useful hints and directions to persons driving over the field.

The number of metallic tablets of all kinds which have been erected on the battlefield up to this date is 450.

The lands acquired by the Commission prior to our last report amounted to 1,291.4541 acres. There have been acquired during the

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

past year nine different tracts of land, several of them being quite small in area, but each embracing an important historic point on the battlefield. The largest one, containing 33 acres, lies on the cavalry battlefield, it being the ground on which the Confederate cavalry and artillery formed their lines and posted their batteries, a large portion of it being covered with its native forest, which should be preserved.

Another tract of over 10 acres lies just in rear of General Hood's line of battle of the second day. This also is covered with native forest, important to be preserved, but which would have been destroyed ere this if our Commission had not saved it by purchasing the land.

Another small tract, of 2½ acres, lies on the eastern slope of Big Round Top, and its purchase was necessary to complete the line of Wright avenue.

Another acquisition, consisting of four small tracts amounting in all to over 10 acres, lies on both sides of Hancock avenue near its northern terminus, and the Commission felt in duty bound to secure it to prevent its being converted into a brickyard and put to other uses which would seriously mar and disfigure a very important and interesting portion of the battlefield. It has been secured for the Government, although in order to do so it became necessary to resort to condemnation proceedings.

The whole area of the lands now owned by the United States at Gettysburg is 1,349.3548 acres, or 2.108 square miles.

There are a number of other tracts and parcels of land on the battlefield which should be secured for the Government in order to complete the Gettysburg National Park as it should be done. The Commission is now seeking, under the supervision of the War Department, to secure for the United States certain lands considered important for the proper development of the park and the preservation of the battlefield as it was in 1863.

SURFACE OF THE FIELD.

By far the larger portion of the battlefield retains its forests and cleared lands very much as they were in 1863, but a few important sections of the field have, since that date, been denuded of their forests. In several places where the trees have been only partially cut away nature is rapidly restoring the forest by a fresh undergrowth; but where the ground has been left entirely bare, our Commission is taking much pains to reforest it. A great number of forest trees have been planted since the establishment of the national park—5,000 planted during the past year—and are growing fine.

On our application, through the Secretary of War, to the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, Mr. H. B. Kempton, of that Bureau, came here early in May of this year, and made an examination for the purpose of determining what portions of the park should be reforested and how it could best be done, and of reporting his conclusions. His report has not yet been received.

But, even if no better plan is devised than our Commission has followed, that of planting on the denuded grounds a large number of forest trees each year, it will not be a great while until the battle-

field will be restored, as to field and forest, to the same condition substantially as at the date of the battle.

As has been stated in previous reports, great care is taken in laying out avenues, to avoid, as far as possible, locating them where their construction would necessitate much marring of the surface of the ground in order to grade them properly. Fortunately this has not caused serious embarrassment on the field of Gettysburg, because the lines of battle of both armies were usually formed along the summits of ridges and, in constructing the avenues along the battle lines, little difference of altitude was found and no heavy grading was required.

MONUMENTS.

An equestrian statue of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum has been erected by the New York State Commission on the summit of Stevens's Knoll, and its dedication on September 20, 1902, was attended by many veterans of his command—the Seventh New York Infantry—and detachments of United States regulars.

The equestrian statue of Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock on East Cemetery Hill, which had been dismounted because of injuries to the pedestal and capstone by lightning, has been restored to its position, the injuries having been repaired at the expense of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A monumental tablet, with suitable inscription, has been erected at the expense of the association specially interested in it, east of Hancock avenue in the field of the Meade statue, to mark the position of the One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Infantry on the third day of the battle.

The monument and guns of the First New York Light Artillery (Fitzhugh's battery) have been moved, with the approval of the Secretary of War, from its former location near the junction of Hancock and Pleasonton avenues to a position on Hancock avenue to the left of the Eleventh New York Battery, upon satisfactory proof that this was the true position. The work of removal was done entirely at the expense of Colonel Fitzhugh.

WORK OF ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.

There has been erected on the field, prior to this year, 44,850 feet of pipe fencing, and, during this year, 12,500 feet, making 57,350 feet in all, or nearly 11 miles; and a contract has been made for the erection of over 2 miles more.

Of post and rail fencing there has been heretofore erected 26,620 feet, and, during this year, 10,500 feet, making 37,120 feet in all, or more than 7 miles.

Of stone fences, 21,292 feet have been rebuilt prior to the present year, and, during this year, 2,775 feet, making 24,067 feet in all, or more than 4½ miles.

There are on the battlefield over 19 miles of Telford avenues along the battle lines, and the drains and gutters along them are being paved wherever needed. Up to the present time 35,000 feet, or over 6 miles, of this paving has been done in the most durable style. An almost unlimited supply of excellent flat stones, suited for this purpose, was found on the western slope of Big Round Top; and the avenues, with their gutters and drains paved therewith, will indeed last for years, scarcely needing any repairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A storage building, for the shelter and protection of the steam rollers, mowers, and other tools and implements belonging to the United States and used on the field, has been erected near the junction of Pleasonton avenue with the Taneytown road.

The Commission has advertised for bids to construct an iron bridge of ample span and height over the Western Maryland Railroad on Reynolds avenue, and a number of bids have been received but none as yet accepted.

An act of the legislature of Pennsylvania having conceded the privilege of converting any or all of the public roads on this battlefield into Telford pikes or avenues, and a permit having been granted our Commission to do this as to the Taneytown road from the town line southward at least as far as General Meade's headquarters, and also the Wheatfield road from Plum Run Valley across the battlefield to West Confederate avenue, it is our purpose to make these two improvements at as early a date as practicable.

Without undertaking to specify more fully all the details of interest respecting our work, we conclude this report with the statement of a fact very gratifying to us—that, of the many thousands of visitors from all sections of our country who throng the Gettysburg National Park each year, all express their hearty approval of the manner in which the Government of the United States is making of this battlefield a splendid and enduring national monument.

Respectfully,

JOHN P. NICHOLSON,
Chairman,
WM. M. ROBBINS,
CHAS. A. RICHARDSON,
Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

THIRTY-THIRD REUNION OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

GETTYSBURG, PA., *September 19 and 20, 1902.*

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GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER. Mr. Chairman: I would like to offer a resolution, in view of the fact that we are in session at Gettysburg, and that is to commend the work of the present Gettysburg Battlefield Commission, and recommend to Congress future appropriations for the work. You have heard the report already made that there has been only about \$400,000 expended, in comparison with the work which has been done elsewhere. I am very sure that every man who sees this will realize that the United States has received 110 cents for every dollar that has been expended, and it seems to me that it would be altogether inappropriate for us to adjourn without commending in some way the work of this Commission, and recommending to our Representatives in Congress the care of this battlefield. I therefore move you, sir, the following resolution:

Resolved, That this society, the members of which have viewed with sincere pleasure the work of our battlefield commission, earnestly recommends to Congress the continued care and extension of the work of the Commission on this field.

The resolution was cheered and adopted.

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JOHN R. BROOKE, *President.*
H. C. KING, *Secretary.*

At a regular encampment of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, held at its quarters in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 28th day of October, 1902, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, the adjutant being instructed to transmit duly authenticated copies of the same to the Secretary of War, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and the chairman of the Gettysburg National Park Commission:

Whereas many comrades of this post have visited the battlefield of Gettysburg; have driven over the beautiful avenues which follow the undulating lines of battle of the contending armies, and observed the substantial and permanent character of the roadways, bridges, fences, retaining walls, and observation towers; have noted how carefully the names of historic points on the field have been retained, the natural and artificial breastworks restored, and the ground, forests, roads, and streams preserved substantially as they existed at the time of the battle; have seen the appropriately inscribed iron tablets marking and recording the positions, formations, and movements of infantry, artillery, and cavalry commands—Union and Confederate—during, preceding, and after the battle; have admired the bronze statues of renowned officers whose familiar names became household words on the day of Gettysburg; have looked with pride upon the hundreds of monuments of stone and of granite patriotically erected to commemorate regimental valor and prowess—although noting, with regret, the absence of regular army monuments—and, as veteran soldiers of the civil war, have contemplated with surprise and delight the character, scope, and extent of the work so comprehensively undertaken and intelligently performed by the Gettysburg National Park Commission, under whose hands Gettysburg has already become the best plotted and marked of all battle grounds; therefore,

Resolved, That U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, unreservedly approves the patriotic purpose of the National Government suitably and adequately to preserve the battle ground of Gettysburg as a National Park;

That we particularly and specially praise the skillful and faithful work of Col. John P. Nicholson, Maj. William M. Robbins, and Maj. Charles A. Richardson, the members of the Commission, through whom the successful realization of the purpose of the Government is being so thoroughly carried out;

That fully appreciating the splendid results already achieved, but realizing that much still remains to be accomplished before this noble project will be completed, this post earnestly expresses the hope that the Commission may continue to receive the liberal support of Congress, to the end that its work, when finally completed, may be a fitting and enduring memorial of the patriotism and valor of the American soldier.

[SEAL.]

AUGUSTUS C. TATE,
Commander.

Attest:

PHILIP S. CLARK, *Adjutant.*

Length of avenues on the Gettysburg battlefield.

	Feet.
Howard avenue from Harrisburg road to Mummasburg road	5, 750
Reynolds avenue from Buford avenue to Hagerstown road	5, 250
Buford avenue from Mummasburg road to Reynolds avenue.....	3, 435
Seminary avenue from Chambersburg pike to Hagerstown road	2, 500
Slocum avenue from Baltimore pike to Spangler's spring.....	6, 373
East Confederate avenue from Gettysburg to Spangler's spring.....	7, 241
Hancock avenue from Taneytown road to United States avenue	7, 825
Meade avenue from Taneytown road to Hancock avenue	950
Pleasanton avenue from Taneytown road to Hancock avenue.....	1, 594
United States avenue from Hancock avenue to Emmitsburg road	4, 150
Sedgwick avenue from United States avenue to Wheatfield road	2, 841
Sykes avenue from Wheatfield road to Round Top.....	2, 997
Wright avenue from Chamberlain avenue to Taneytown road	3, 000
Crawford avenue from Devil's Den to Wheatfield road	3, 530
Sickles avenue from Devil's Den to Emmitsburg road	6, 515
West Confederate avenue from Hagerstown road to Wheatfield road	10, 470
Section 4, West Confederate avenue from Wheatfield road to Emmitsburg road	3, 700
Section 5, West Confederate avenue from Emmitsburg road to section 6.....	2, 470
Section 6, West Confederate avenue from section 5 to section 7	1, 840
Section 7, West Confederate avenue from section 7 to section 8	2, 850
Section 8, West Confederate avenue from section 7 to Sykes avenue.....	1, 617
Warren avenue from Sykes avenue to Crawford avenue	1, 550

	Fect.
Chamberlain avenue from Sykes avenue southerly to Sykes	1, 050
Stone avenue from Chambersburg pike to Reynolds woods	900
Meredith avenue from Reynolds woods to Reynolds avenue	1, 950
Wadsworth avenue from Doubleday avenue to Reynolds avenue	900
Doubleday avenue from Mummasburg road to Wadsworth avenue	2, 150
Robinson avenue from Mummasburg road to Doubleday avenue	950
Wheatfield avenue from Excelsior field to Wheatfield woods	1, 100
Reynolds Branch avenue in Reynolds woods	492
Geary avenue from Slocum avenue to Spangler's spring	2, 036
Total	99, 376

Or 18.825 miles.

List of photographs to accompany report of Gettysburg National Park Commission, 1903.

1. Buford avenue, looking south.
2. Stone avenue, from Reynolds Grove.
3. Meredith avenue, looking south.
4. Paved gutters on West Confederate avenue.
5. Poague's howitzers and earthworks, West Confederate avenue.
6. Itinerary tablets, Army of Northern Virginia, West Confederate avenue.
7. Storage building, Pleasanton avenue.
8. Statue to Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum, Stevens Knoll, looking southwest.
9. Statue to Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum, looking east.
10. Building between the Round Tops.
11. Infantry tablet, Army of Northern Virginia, West Confederate avenue.
12. New fencing on Howard avenue.
13. New fencing on Slocum avenue.
14. New fencing on Gregg avenue.
15. New fencing on Gregg avenue.
16. One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania marker, Hancock avenue.
17. View of completed bridge over Plum Run, looking north.
18. View of completed bridge over Plum Run, looking south.

Blueprints accompanying the report of the Gettysburg National Park Commission of 1903.

- No. 477. Tract of land belonging to Robert Sheads.
- No. 478. Tract of land belonging to J. S. Forney.
- No. 479. Tract of land conveyed by heirs of Amos Leister.
- No. 480. Tract of woodland conveyed by Benjamin F. Redding.
- No. 481. Tract of land belonging to William A. Himes and J. E. C. Miller in Mount Pleasant Township.
- No. 482. Tract of land belonging to William A. Himes and J. E. C. Miller in Mount Pleasant Township.
- No. 483. Retaining wall on Stone avenue.
- No. 484. Storage building and plan for cannon platform.
- No. 485. Springs road from Seminary avenue to Willoughby Run.
- No. 486. Military map showing the operations of the Union and Confederate armies from Fredericksburg, Va., to Harrisburg, Pa., 1861 to 1865.
- No. 487. Stadia rod.
- No. 488. Profile of railroad cut at crossing of Reynolds avenue.
- No. 489. Plan of Wright avenue from Chamberlain avenue to Taneytown road.
- No. 490. Drawings accompanying application for space within War Department exhibit at the St. Louis Exhibition, 1904.
- No. 491. Plan for floor space in four compartments in the War Department exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. One of the compartments, 20 by 25 feet—500 square feet—to be set apart for the use of the Gettysburg National Park Commission.

List of tablets on the battlefield of Gettysburg marking organizations of the Union Army.

BATTERY TABLETS.

Wilkinson; Kinsey; Kinsey, second section; Rugg; Taft; Taft, second section; Stewart; Dilger; Bancroft; Eakin; Edgell; Butler; Woodruff; Martin; Cushing; Wier; Thomas; Hazlett; Turnbull; Seeley; Williston; Heaton; Calef; Pennington; Randol; Graham; Elder; Watson; Calef, second section; Smith, second section

UNITED STATES CAVALRY TABLETS.

First, Second, Fifth, and Sixth Cavalry	4
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UNITED STATES INFANTRY TABLETS.

Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Infantry	10
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ITINERARY TABLETS OF MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

On East Cemetery Hill, Gettysburg battlefield	9
At Two Taverns, Pa	2
At Littlestown, Pa	1
At Hanover, Pa	2
At Manchester, Md	2
At Westminster, Md	2
At Uniontown, Md	1
At Middleburg, Md	1
At Taneytown, Md	2
At Fairfield, Pa	1
At Emmitsburg, Md	2
At Hunterstown, Pa	1

DISTANCE AND DIRECTION TABLETS.

On roads radiating from Gettysburg	12
Total	82

List of tablets on the battlefield of Gettysburg marking organizations of the Army of Northern Virginia.

BRIGADE TABLETS.

On East Confederate avenue: Hays, Gordon, Hoke, Jones, Nicholls, O'Neal, Daniel, Stuart, Walker, Smith	10
On West Confederate avenue: McGowan, Thomas, Brockenbrough, Lane, Davis, Mahone, Scales, Pettigrew, Posey, Archer, Wright, Garnett, Armistead, Kemper, Perry, Wilcox, Wofford, Barksdale	18

ARTILLERY BATTALION TABLETS.

On West Confederate avenue: Dance, McIntosh, Garnett, Pegram, Lane, Poague, Dearing, Eshleman, Alexander, Cabell, Henry	11
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BATTERY TABLETS.

Smith, Cunningham, Johnson, Hurt, Rice, Wallace, Watson, Griffin, Maurin, Lewis, Moore, Grandy, Brander, McGraw, Zimmerman, Crenshaw, Marye, Ross, Wingfield, Graham, Wyatt, Brooke, Ward, Patterson, Blount, Macon, Caskie, Stribling, Norcum, Richardson, Squires, Miller, Rhett, Moody, Taylor, Parker, Jordan, Woolfolk, Carlton (first section), Manly, Carlton (second section), McCarthy, Frazer, Latham, Bachman, Garden, Reilly	47
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CONFEDERATE ARMY DIVISION TABLETS.

At Black Horse Tavern	1
On Seminary avenue	1

ITINERARY TABLETS.

On Confederate avenue: June 26, 27, 28, 29, 30; July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	10
Total	98

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1904

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
COMMISSION TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR, 1904.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION,
Gettysburg, Pa., July 20, 1904.

SIR: The Commissioners of the Gettysburg National Park respectfully submit the following report of the progress of their work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, with suggestions for its further prosecution and completion:

MILITARY AVENUES.

Wright avenue, which runs from the southern base of Little Round Top around the eastern slope of Round Top and thence to the Taneytown road, has been completed. It follows the line and marks the position of the troops to which was assigned the duty of guarding the southern or left flank of the Union Army. It is constructed, as are all the avenues on this battlefield, upon the Telford system, with its base 14 or 15 inches thick, formed of paving stone, broken stone, and screenings, thoroughly rolled with a 14-ton roller, and well drained on each side. It is 1,000 yards in length and 16 feet wide. Part of it is located upon land recently purchased for the United States by the Commission, so as to secure a suitable grade.

Meredith avenue, which runs southward through Reynolds woods and then eastward along the border of said woods to Reynolds avenue, was completed last year to the southern border of said woods; but, a dispute arising as to the title of the land on which the last-mentioned section of the avenue lies, the work on it was suspended. This dispute, however, has been recently settled by condemnation proceedings and the contractor has resumed work on that section of the avenue, which will be satisfactorily completed soon.

A survey has been made by the engineer of a suitable route for an avenue from the infantry battlefield to the cavalry field, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward from the town. The route surveyed is upon good ground and the grades light; and also we have learned from the owners of some of the lands the prices to be paid. We estimate that the total cost of a strip of land 50 feet wide, suitable for such avenue, will be about \$2,700.

The cavalry field, disconnected as it is from that of the infantry and artillery, can only be reached now from Gettysburg by a circuitous route of about 4 miles over hilly and rough roads. For this reason it is but little known and rarely visited though much labor and money have been spent by several States and by cavalry organizations, through the memorial association, for the purchase of land and erection of monuments thereon, and also a large amount of work has been done there

and money expended by the United States through the Park Commission for purchase of land, laying out and maintenance of avenues and care of the field in general.

The total length of avenues completed by the Commission is about 20 miles, of which 16 miles are 20 to 25 feet wide and about 4 miles are 16 feet wide. The principal reason for making these narrower than the average, as for instance Slocum avenue over and along Culp's Hill, was that they were steep and winding and to widen them would seriously mar the face of the ground which the Commission have taken great care to preserve as nearly as possible as it was at the time of the battle.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

The following lands have been purchased this year:

	Acres.
Parcel of land covered with forest and situate alongside of West Confederate avenue, purchased from Mrs. Sarah Plank	24.50
Parcel from Calvin Krise on Little Round Top	3.16
Parcel from George Trostle near the wheat field	2.50
Parcel from Melchior Wolf on cavalry field75
Parcel from Newton Tawney on cavalry field.67
Making in all during this year	31.58

The two small parcels purchased from Messrs. Wolf and Tawney on the cavalry field were required for the completion of needed avenues.

Area of lands now owned here on the battlefield by the Government is 1,380.9348 acres, or about $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.

There are now under condemnation proceedings four tracts or parcels of land belonging to the Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company, represented by the receivers, containing 36.56 acres.

There is also a parcel of land belonging to the McAllister heirs, situate on Rock Creek east of Culp's Hill, which has already been bargained for and a price agreed on, but by reason of some peculiarities in the ownership we will have to go into court to get valid title. Area, 6.56 acres.

MONUMENTAL AND OTHER WORKS.

Eleven additional gun carriages have been ordered to be set up and mounted with guns on the cavalry field, viz:

Two mounted with 10-pounder Parrotts, marking the position of Green's battery, "The Louisiana Guard Artillery."

Two mounted with 3-inch rifles, marking the position of Breathed's Virginia battery.

Two mounted with Napoleons and two with 3-inch rifles belonging to and marking the position of McGregor's Virginia battery.

Two mounted with howitzers and marking the position of Thomas E. Jackson's Virginia battery.

One mounted with a 3-inch rifle and marking (with a gun previously located) the position of Pennington's Union battery, on Cavalry avenue north of the Hanover road.

The number of guns now mounted on the battlefield, including these, is 322.

A monumental bronze tablet has been erected on Section V, Confederate avenue, 1 mile west of Round Top, at the place where the Fourth Alabama Infantry Regiment, of Hood's division, formed line

a mile west of Round Top and started with the other regiments of the brigade in the charge upon the Union position on Little Round Top, and an inscription cast on the tablet in raised letters states the movements, services, and losses of the regiment in the battle.

Four guide tablets have been set up on Wright avenue, four on Meredith and Stone avenues, one on Sykes avenue, and one at the Plank woods, making a total of 461 metallic tablets now on the field.

Twelve thousand feet of pipe fencing has been erected this year, making in all over 13 miles of the same now on the field.

Twenty thousand one hundred and eighty feet of post fencing has this year been erected, making now over 11 miles thereof on the field.

One thousand five hundred and thirty feet of stone walls have been rebuilt and restored during the year, which, together with those previously restored, make now on the battlefield 25,597 feet, or over $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, of stone walls as originally on the field.

Sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-six feet, or about $12\frac{5}{8}$ miles, of gutter paving has been done alongside of the Telford avenues, most of it this year, in the best and most durable style, to prevent damage to the avenues from rainstorms and floods, and these finely paved gutters have proved to be most effective and successful in accomplishing that purpose and protecting the battlefield in general from injury by the heavy rains which are not uncommon here.

GUARDS AND LABORERS.

Five guards are employed on the field, as has been the case since the first establishment of the park, and they are very necessary and useful in preventing injuries to the public work and mutilation of the monuments by mischievous visitors and foolish relic hunters. They are each required to file a written report every evening, so that needful orders may be given and everything on the field properly cared for.

From about the middle of March to the middle of December 36 laborers are employed and on duty for eight hours on each week day, busy in all the various kinds of work required, and 2 two-horse teams and 4 one-horse carts are on duty doing the needed hauling of stone, screenings, earth, lumber, etc., as required. The workmen are required to keep everything about their work in such shape that the field shall always appear as nearly as possible neat and finished, while in fact there is always a large amount of important work in progress.

TREES PLANTED.

A map was prepared by Lieut. Col. E. B. Cope, engineer, showing the parts of the field which have been partly or wholly denuded of trees since the battle, forty-one years ago, and plans were prepared to reforest those portions which have been purchased and now belong to the United States; and this, in fact, very nearly covers all the land on the battlefield which was wooded then and cleared since.

One thousand trees were planted in the autumn of 1893, in the groves of the national park, where the forest had been thinned out and marred by cutting and carrying away part of the growth.

Eighty-one hundred trees were purchased and received in the months of April and May, 1904, and these were planted by the laborers of the Commission under the supervision of S. B. Detwiler, field assistant, United States Bureau of Forestry. They were planted on Seminary

Ridge, on United States land south of the McMillan woods, and southerly along the border of West Confederate avenue to the Wheatfield road, a distance of nearly 2 miles; and the residue on the Masonheimer land, south of United States avenue. Since the planting of the aforesaid trees the season has been in the main favorable and nearly all of them seem to be growing.

EXHIBIT AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

This exhibit was prepared by order of Secretary of War Root. It was completed and shipped to St. Louis in April, 1904, and installed in the excellent position allotted to the Commission. The floor space assigned is 16 by 20 feet, and the wall space 360 square feet. Our exhibit consists of the following works, gotten up with care by our engineer, Col. E. B. Cope, and his assistants, viz:

1. A relief map 14 feet long by 10½ feet wide, and representing 24 square miles, or substantially the entire battlefield, with all its features of hill and valley, field and forest, roads, buildings, streams, bridges—everything in fact as it existed at the date of the battle, and executed with such skill and accuracy that everyone who saw it in Gettysburg was filled with admiration. It was shipped to St. Louis and put in position with great care, fortunately without injury.

2. Two tables, each 5 feet long by 3 feet wide and covered with large volumes of blueprints, showing a great number and variety of objects and scenes on the battlefield, among them the charge of Pickett and Pettigrew, and many other episodes and features of the great battle. (The above are placed on the floor space.)

3. A framed blueprint map of the battlefield, 40 by 48 inches in dimensions, completed in 1900.

4. A framed blueprint map of the battlefield, 38 by 53 inches, made in 1903.

5. Five framed white prints of the battlefield, as it was in 1863, showing the positions of the troops of both armies on the different days of the battle. The scale of these white prints is 600 feet to the inch.

6. A framed map on Whatman paper, 44 by 50 inches, the surveys for which were made by order of General Meade in August, September, and October, 1863, when the field was in the condition caused by the then recent battle. The work was done by a party of topographical engineers from headquarters, Army of the Potomac, and under the supervision of Colonel Cope.

7. A framed print showing the positions of monuments, markers, batteries, etc., on this field, as fixed by Colonel Cope, engineer of the Commission, and his assistants.

8. A framed map of the battlefield of Antietam, as made from surveys by Colonel Cope and his assistants.

9. A very large photograph, showing almost the whole of the battlefield of Gettysburg, taken from the summit of Little Round Top.

10. Forty-six large frame photographs, giving views of all parts of the battlefield and showing much of the work done by the Commission.

VISITORS TO THE FIELD.

Multitudes of our countrymen from all sections come here, and many persons of distinction have visited the Gettysburg battlefield

during the past year, among them Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States; Hon. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War; Lieut. Gen. Ian Hamilton, quartermaster-general of the British army, and A. K. Muir, baronet; H. M. Durand, British ambassador, and Hubert Foster, lieutenant-colonel Royal Engineers; George B. Davis, Judge-Advocate-General, U. S. Army; Wallace F. Randolph, major-general, U. S. Army; Brig. Gen. John C. Black, commander in chief, Grand Army of the Republic; Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard; Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Henry C. Payne, Postmaster-General, and many others. We are glad to say that all these distinguished persons spoke in the most complimentary terms of the work done by the Commission.

CONCLUSION.

There are a few important, though not large parcels of land mainly on the Confederate portion of the battlefield, which should yet be acquired, and monumental tablets erected thereon with inscriptions, and guns mounted to mark the positions of batteries; and some short avenues constructed leading to important points; and when these things are done, in addition to the great and enduring work which has already been finished, we think the object of the Government in establishing the Gettysburg National Park will have been substantially accomplished. It will be observed from what is stated in this, as well as in previous annual reports, that we have in general thought the instructions issued to the Commission were wise, to purchase from time to time but small parcels of land instead of large tracts; for the important events of the great battle could be commemorated by monuments occupying but a comparatively small space, and the needless purchase of great areas would not only cost heavily, but would entail a continuous useless expense to maintain them, although vacant, in a condition becoming the Government. In our opinion the acquisition of any further extensive tracts of land here by the United States would be a waste of public funds, and we think one more liberal appropriation by Congress, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, will enable the Commission to complete the Gettysburg National Park in a manner worthy of the Government and satisfactory to every section of the country; and when it is complete only a modest amount will be required to maintain it and to employ sufficient guards to protect a public property now aggregating in value millions of dollars.

Through correspondence the addresses of over 500 survivors of the United States regular commands have been secured and their statements regarding the positions of the regular regiments and batteries are being noted. By a clerical omission Battery E, Fourth U. S. Artillery, was omitted in the act. This was rectified by the Senate unanimously passing a special appropriation for the monument, which is now in the House of Representatives. When this becomes a law the monuments will be contracted for by advertisement.

As long as the survivors' associations of the war of 1861-1865 continue there will be erected upon the battlefield at Gettysburg costly and elaborate memorials, the interest in the field increasing through the work of the Government.

The State of Pennsylvania has appropriated \$150,000, available in 1905, to erect a monument to the soldiers upon the field.

The State of New York is erecting a monument to the Oneida Company, Independent Cavalry, at General Meade's headquarters, and the Commission are proceeding with the details to erect the monuments to the regular commands, as authorized by Congress.

We ask Congress to give a liberal appropriation at its next session for the completion of this great monumental work with the fiscal year 1905-6.

Respectfully,

JOHN P. NICHOLSON,
Chairman.

WM. M. ROBBINS,
CHAS. A. RICHARDSON,
Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

LIST OF BLUEPRINTS TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL REPORT, 1904.

- 492.—Tract of land on Cavalry Field, Newton A. Tawney, July 27, 1903.
- 493.—Tract of land, McAllister's Woods.
- 493½.—Two tracts, Nos. 3 and 4, Springs and Hotel Company, August 12, 1903.
- 494.—Tract of land, Henry A. Wolf, Cavalry Field, September 8, 1903.
- 495.—New lodge, national cemetery, August 24, 1903.
- 496.—Tract of land, Plank's Woods, September 11, 1903.
- 497.—Battlefield of Antietam, showing troops, September 11, 1903.
- 498.—Catch basin, as used on Gettysburg National Park, September 5, 1903.
- 499.—Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company, north of Hagerstown road.
- 500.—Plan of table for relief map.
- 501B.—Drawing, space at St Louis Exposition, 500 feet.
- 502.—Drawing, space at St. Louis Exposition, 320 feet, March 23, 1904.
- 503.—Drawing for temporary extension of rostrum, May 17, 1904.
- 504.—Two tracts, Mrs. H. T. Schriver and C. W. Ziegler, June 15, 1904.
- 505.—One tract, C. W. Ziegler, June 15, 1905.
- 506.—One tract, George E. Stock, June 15, 1904.
- 507.—One tract, Henry Gilbraith, June 15, 1904.
- 508.—One tract, Dr. W. H. Deardorf, June 15, 1904.
- 509.—One tract, Andrew Topper, June 15, 1904.
- 510.—One tract, Lydia Deatrick, June 15, 1904.
- 511.—One tract, W. C. Storrick, June 15, 1904.
- 512.—One tract, Ed. Trostle, June 15, 1904.
- 513.—One tract, George Trostle, June 15, 1904.
- 514.—Map of battlefield, 600 feet scale, 1903, June 15, 1904.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1904.

- 1.—Wright avenue from Chamberlain avenue.
- 2.—Wright avenue showing wall breastworks.
- 3.—Wright avenue looking east.
- 4.—Stone wall, breastwork, Doubleday avenue.
- 5.—Stone wall, breastwork, Taneytown road, General Meade's headquarters.
- 6.—Stone wall, breastwork, Taneytown road.
- 7.—Stone wall, breastwork, Taneytown road, storage building.
- 8.—Fencing on Reynolds avenue, Calef's battery section.
- 9.—Gutter paving on Buford avenue.
- 10.—Gutter paving on United States avenue.
- 11.—Gutter paving on Warren avenue.
- 12.—Gutter paving on Sickles avenue.
- 13.—Retaining wall and gutter on Stone avenue.
- 14.—Grading east end Meredith avenue.

- 15.—Grading Meredith avenue looking west.
- 16.—South line of Rummel Woods from Rummel barn.
- 17.—Avenue on Artillery line, Cavalry Field.
- 18.—From Battery M, Second United States Artillery, Cavalry Field, showing the
Union infantry line from right to left.
- 19.—Tablet of Fourth Alabama Infantry Regiment, section, 5.
- 20.—Pardee Field from Geary avenue.
- 21.—Pardee Field from stone wall, breastwork, on south spur of Culp's Hill.
- 22.—Marker to Brig. Gen. Albion P. Howe's headquarters.
- 23.—Nineteenth Indiana monument.
- 24.—Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry marker, along Rock Creek.
- 25.—Relief map of the battlefield of Gettysburg.



INSPECTION REPORT, GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK.

HEADQUARTERS ATLANTIC DIVISION,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Governors Island, N. Y., December 9, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the details of the work as carried on by the Gettysburg National Park Commission, in compliance with letter of instruction from the Military Secretary's Office, dated November 7, 1904.

Personnel of the Gettysburg National Park Commission.

Lieut. Col. JOHN P. NICHOLSON, *Chairman.*
Maj. WILLIAM M. ROBBINS.
Maj. CHARLES A. RICHARDSON.

EMPLOYEES.

Lieut. Col. E. B. COPE, chief engineer and superintendent, at \$150 per month.
One assistant engineer, at \$80 per month.
One rodman, at \$50 per month.
One assistant superintendent, at \$50 per month.
One storekeeper and timekeeper, at \$50 per month.
One messenger, at \$35 per month.
One hostler, at \$30 per month.
Five guards, at \$40 per month each.
Total monthly pay roll, \$645.

On the date of inspection, in addition to the above, there were employed 27 laborers at \$1.50 per day; 3 carts, with horse and driver, at \$2.25 per day, and 2 teams, with driver, at \$3.25 per day. The pay roll for this class of labor during the month of November, 1904, was \$1,367.92.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND IMPLEMENTS.

Three horses, 2 wagons, 1 cart, 1 steam roller, 1 horse roller, 2 bar mowers, 1 horse lawn mower, 1 water cart.

BUILDINGS.

One brick fireproof storehouse.

OFFICE.

The office of the Commission is located in the town of Gettysburg, for which a rental of \$210 per year, including the water rent, is paid. The average cost of fuel is \$24 per year; the average cost of lights, \$30 per year.

The animals belonging to the Commission occupy a stable in the town, for which a rental of \$30 per year is paid.

BOOKS AND RECORDS.

Belonging to the Commission:

1. Journal: Extends from June 1, 1893, to date, and includes 12 volumes of over 5,000 pages, recording each day's transactions and meetings of the Commission.
2. Contracts: Full details of the work, 1893 to 1904, bound separately in 52 volumes.
3. A volume embracing legislative history of the battlefield from the organization of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, including all legislation by States and the National Government.
4. Applications by the Commission for authority for work and purchases, with the approval of the War Department, embracing 12 quarto volumes arranged by year.
5. Volume containing the number of letters written daily, relating to the work since 1893.
6. Volume containing copy of every Confederate and Union inscription prepared and placed on the field by the Commission since 1893.
7. Two volumes, folio, containing a record of every plat or piece of ground transferred to the United States, as recorded, with full-page drawing of the property.
8. Four volumes, quarto, showing the property purchased, accompanied by the agreement of the owner to sell, authority from the Secretary of War to purchase, with blueprint description of the land.
9. Three folio volumes, containing applications from State commissions and associations of survivors to locate monuments and tablets since 1893, with the correspondence relating to the location, designs, and inscriptions, with final approval of the Secretary of War.

Engineer Department:

1. Journal: 7 volumes, July, 1893, to December, 1904.
2. Office memoranda: 2 volumes, July, 1893, to December, 1904.
3. Contract book: 1 volume, July, 1893, to December, 1904.
4. Cannon account: 1 volume, July, 1893, to December, 1904.
5. General information: 1 volume, July, 1893, to December, 1904.
6. Agreement of employees: 1 volume, 1893 to December, 1904.
7. Account book, employees: 1 volume, 1895 to December, 1904.
8. Account book, materials, etc.: 4 volumes, 1896 to December, 1904.
9. Record of position of troops: 1 volume, July 1, 2, and 3, 1863.
10. Applicants for position on force: 1 volume.
11. Drawings and tracings: 1 volume, from 1893 to 1904.
12. Blueprints: 1 volume, 1893 to 1904.
13. Books, 30 by 36 inches: 2 volumes, containing 372 pages, with 542 blueprints.
14. Book, 30 by 36 inches: 1 volume, office copy Warren map, 24 sheets.
15. Book, 30 by 36 inches: 1 volume, engineers' survey of Gettysburg battlefield.
16. Book, 21 by 30 inches: 1 volume, engineers' survey, colored maps and prints.
17. Book: 1 volume, Warren map, position of troops each half hour, July 1.
18. Book: 1 volume, Warren map, position of troops each half hour, July 2.
19. Book: 1 volume, Warren map, position of troops each half hour, July 3.
20. Time book, kept by timekeeper.
21. List of tools, kept by timekeeper.

In addition to the above, the office contains books and photographs of every monument on the field; views of all the different work on the field; photographs of important buildings and historic places on the field about the time of the battle, and folio books containing copies of every blueprint.

The above records are very full and complete. I do not see that the intelligent system followed could be improved upon. Nearly all records are of great historic value, and some means should be provided at an early date to guard them against destruction by fire.

BUSINESS METHODS.

The Commission does not disburse funds. The money appropriated for the work done by the Commission is disbursed by the disbursing

officer of the War Department under the orders of the Secretary of War. The amount to the credit of the appropriation on October 31, 1904, was \$46,905.63. Except in case of very minor transactions, all purchases are made after competitive bids are requested and the contract awarded. All bills are verified and signed by the chief engineer and approved by the chairman of the Commission. All the work on property included in the park is done by contract after competition, except maintenance and general repairs to roads, fences, etc., and the construction of gutters.

The supervision of labor and record of work done and time employed is excellent.

GUARDS AND LABORERS.

The guards, five in number, have the authority of deputy marshals, and are employed in the general police of the park to prevent injuries to the public work or the mutilation of the monuments, and are required to submit each evening a report covering their observations and work done during the day, indicating what monuments or roads require repair or attention, also the number of articles, if any, which they have found on the field. The number of laborers is reduced to the lowest minimum from about the 26th of December every year until about the middle of the following March.

WORK DONE.

Since July, 1893, there have been constructed 20 miles of telford avenues; $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles of avenue fencing, built of locust post and gas-pipe rails; $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles of fencing built of posts and rails; 13 miles of gutter paving. Five and one-fourth miles of stone walls have been rebuilt at locations where stone walls existed at the time of the battle. Three hundred and twenty-four guns have been mounted; 462 tablets have been erected, and 17,100 trees have been planted. These trees are planted on ground that was covered with trees at the time of the battle. All this work has been well done.

The roads have been constructed on the telford system; the roadbed, carefully graded and drained, was covered with a course of stone paved by hand, consisting of hard stone 8 to 10 inches long, 7 to 8 inches wide, and 4 to 6 inches thick; and boulders about the same size, set up on edge, thickest edge down, length across the road, and laid so as to break joints as much as possible, forming a rough, irregular pavement 8 inches thick over the whole roadbed, the joints between the stones being chinked and knapped with smaller stones and stone chips driven in, projecting points above 8 inches being knocked off with a hammer.

A course of stones 12 inches high, 12 to 18 inches long, and 6 to 8 inches thick, is laid at the sides of the subgrade. This foundation is covered to a depth of 5 inches in the center and 4 inches at the sides with broken stone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch dimensions. This is rolled by a 13-ton roller at least five times after being sprinkled. One-half inch of clay is then spread over this layer, which is then covered with 2 inches of granite screenings, three-fourths of an inch in size, which is sprinkled and rolled five times; finally, over this a half inch of fine limestone screenings is evenly spread over the entire surface, sprinkled and rolled at least ten times.

Some of these roads have been in use for ten years and show very little signs of wear; in fact, they are as good as when first completed. The average cost of these roads has been about $73\frac{1}{2}$ cents per square yard, something over \$8,000 a mile. With proper care and maintenance they will last indefinitely. The guttering along these roads, now being constructed under the supervision of the chief engineer by day labor, is an improvement over that first put down by the contract system; it is of excellent quality and should endure for a long time.

FARMING LAND.

Within the limits of the park are twelve small farms. These farms are rented on a yearly lease to approved tenants under uniform leases, which carefully guard the interests of the park by including provisions which require the improvement of the land. There is also a small frame building, leased to an old soldier, within the limits of the park. The revenue derived from these leases amounts to \$799 per annum. This money is, with the approval of the Secretary of War, disbursed for the betterment of the park.

EXTENT OF PARK.

The Government now owns 1,380 acres of land on the battlefield. Thirty-six acres are now under condemnation proceedings before the courts. In the opinion of the Commission there still remain about 190 acres of land that should be acquired in order to preserve the integrity of the entire battlefield. This land is indicated on the accompanying map as described in the legend. In order to connect the field where the cavalry action took place during this memorable battle it is very desirable to acquire a strip of land 50 feet wide. The road has been surveyed. The proposed avenue is entirely practicable and can be acquired for about \$2,700. Under the present arrangement it is necessary for anyone desiring to visit the cavalry field to travel about 4 miles over bad roads, and for this reason it is rarely visited by the numerous throngs of people who go to the infantry field. By the proposed route a distance of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles would be saved. It is earnestly recommended that this project be approved. The land to be acquired is mainly on that portion of the field occupied by the Confederate army, on which were stationed during the battle bodies of troops and batteries of artillery.

CONCLUSION.

I thoroughly inspected the roads, avenues, and the park generally, both on the infantry field and on the cavalry field. The roads, fences, monuments, woodlands, and shrubbery are in good condition; the entire park, as observed, was well policed and free from rubbish and other disfiguring elements. The character of the work done and the general conditions showed a very intelligent and thorough system as to construction, care, and maintenance. I have nothing to suggest in the way of improvements upon the methods and systems of the Commission. It appears to me that they have accomplished a great work, one of the principal features being the extreme care taken to ascertain the positions held by the various commands participating

in the great battle fought there. There can be no doubt that the positions thus far marked are accurate and trustworthy.

An accurate topographical map of the entire field has been completed under the direction of Colonel Cope, the chief engineer.

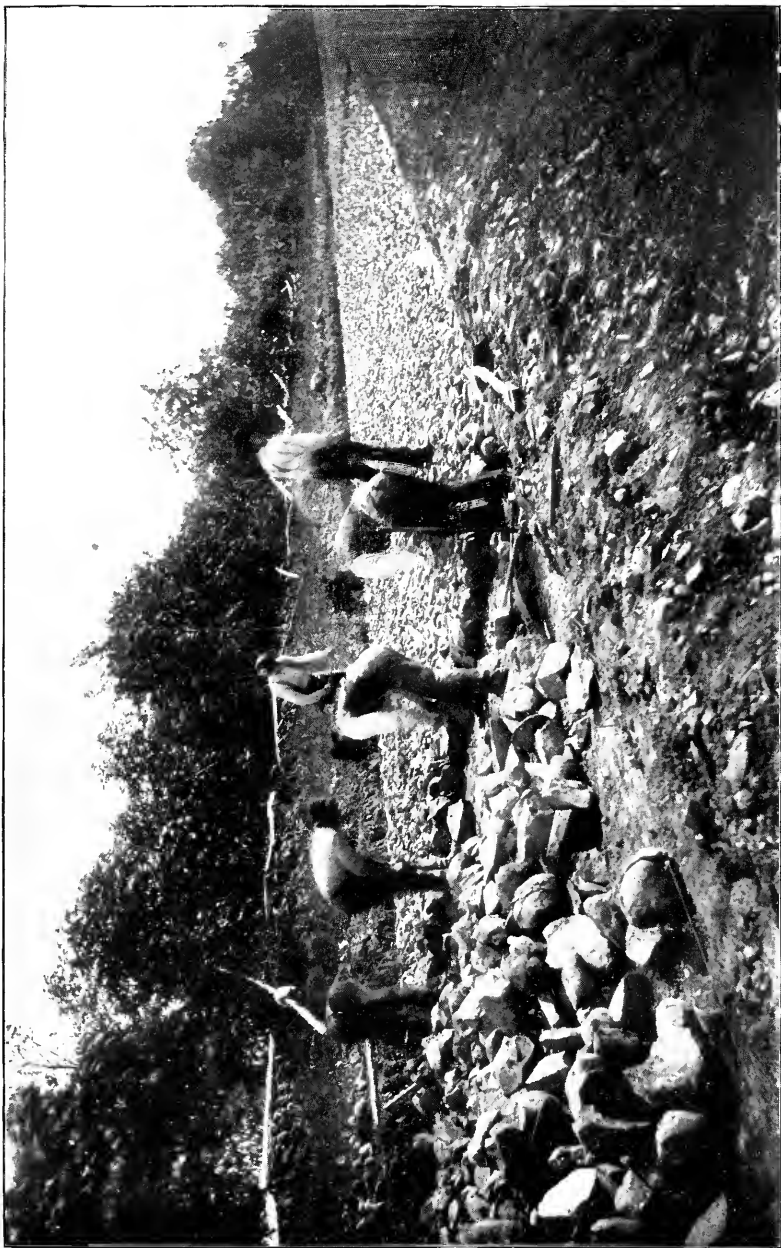
A list of blank forms used by the Commission, map of the field, map showing the land owned and such land as it is proposed to acquire, regulations for the government of Gettysburg Park, and specifications for roads, fences, and gun carriages, accompany this report.

Very respectfully,

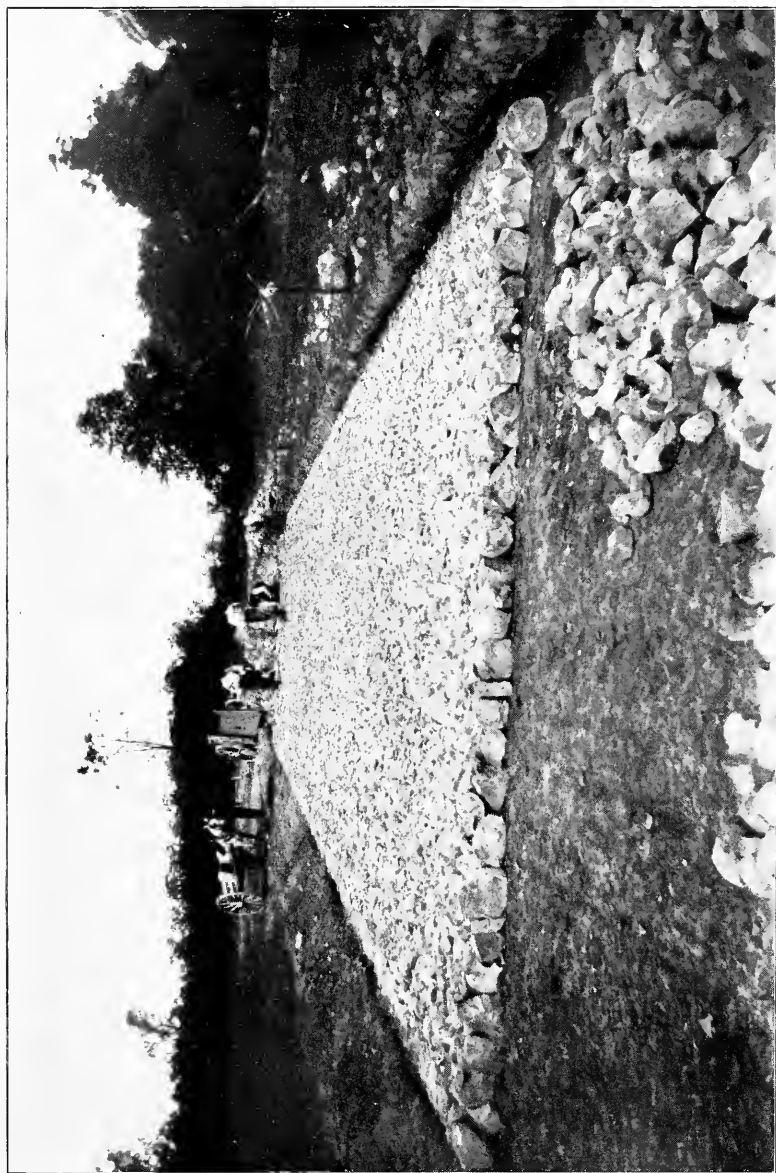
E. A. GARLINGTON,
Colonel, Inspector-General.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

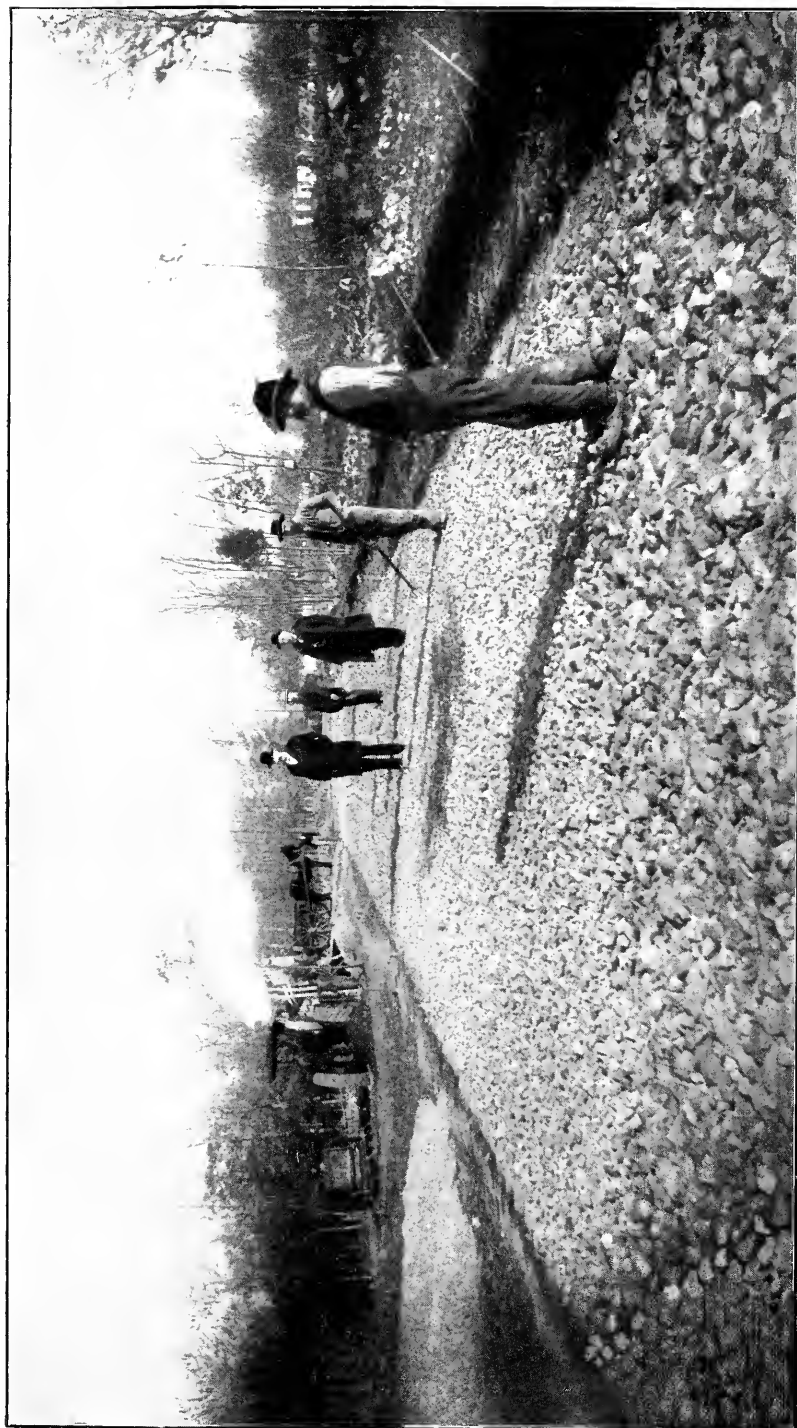
○



LAYING FOUNDATION STONE ON SECTION 4, CONFEDERATE AVENUE.



CROSS-SECTION FOUNDATION PAVEMENT, SECTION 4, CONFEDERATE AVENUE.



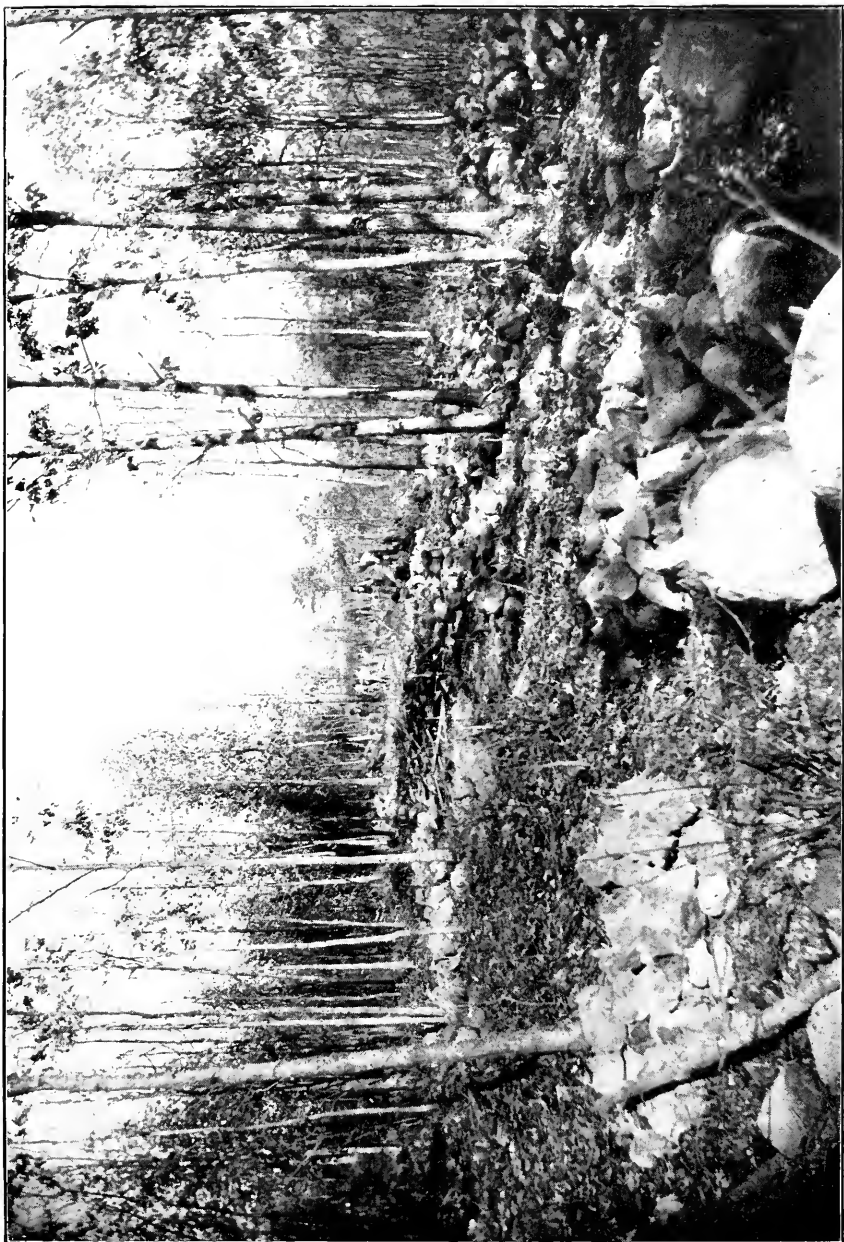
PUTTING 1½-INCH STONE ON SECTION 4, CONFEDERATE AVENUE.



SECTION 4. CONFEDERATE AVENUE. FROM EMMITSBURG ROAD.



GRADING SECTION 5, CONFEDERATE AVENUE. EMMITSBURG ROAD.



GRADING ON SECTION 5, CONFEDERATE AVENUE.

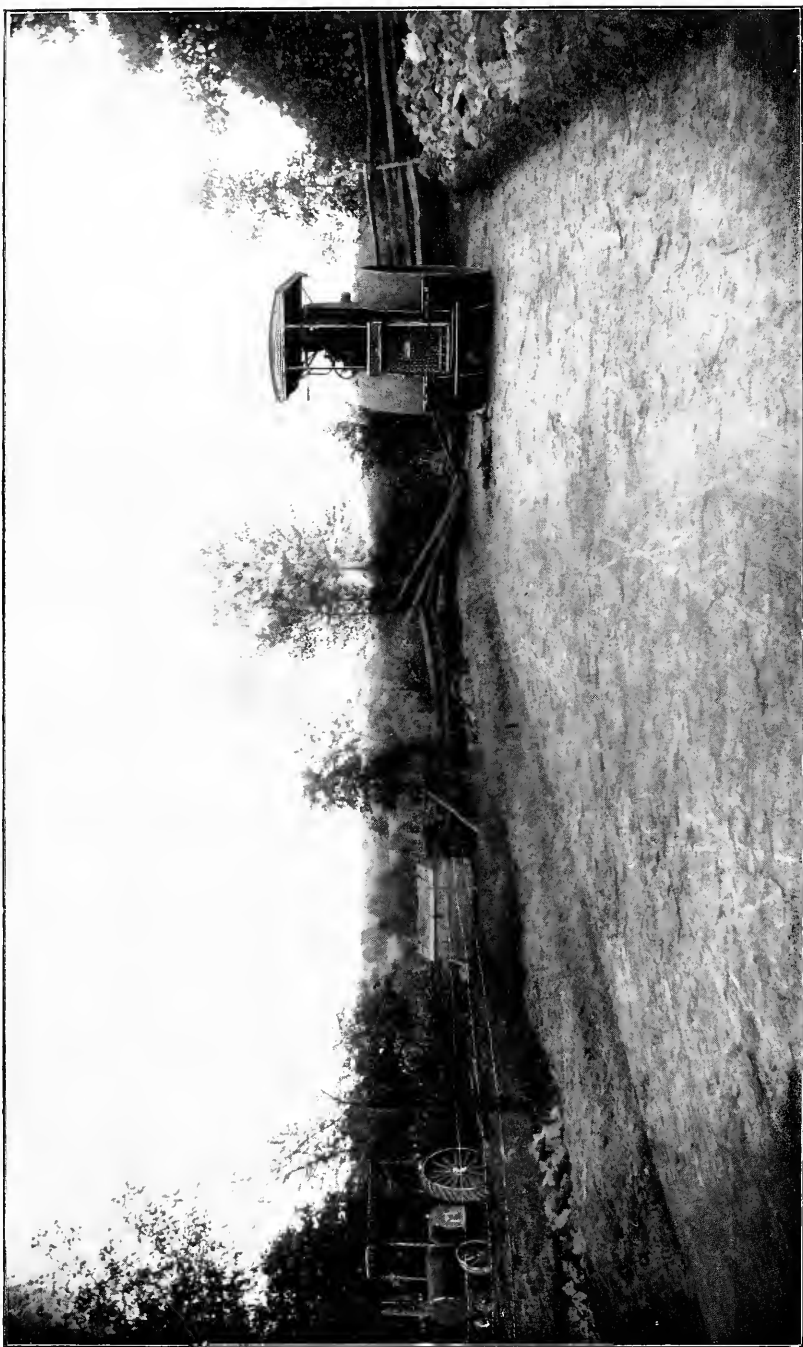


VIEW ON SECTION 7, CONFEDERATE AVENUE—THE DEVIL'S SLIPPER.

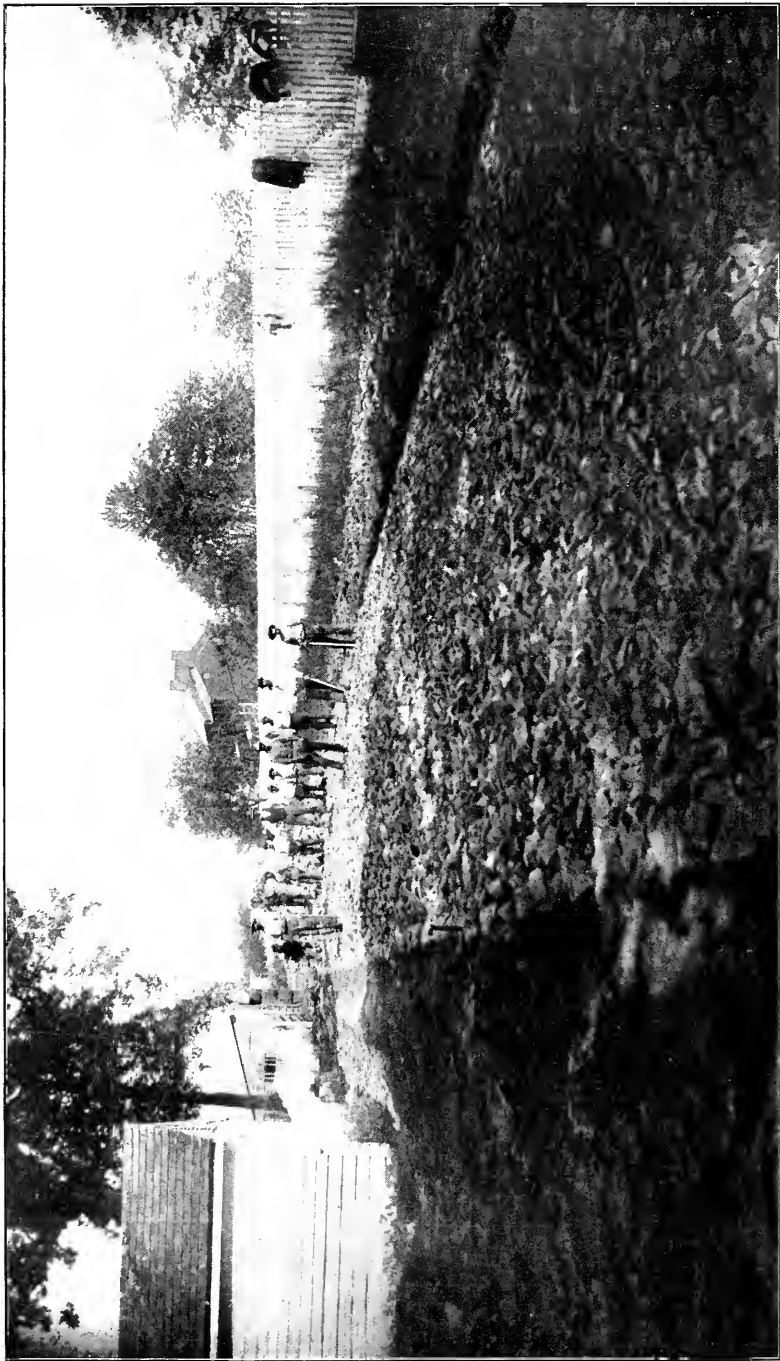


GRADING ROADBED, SECTION 1, CONFEDERATE AVENUE.

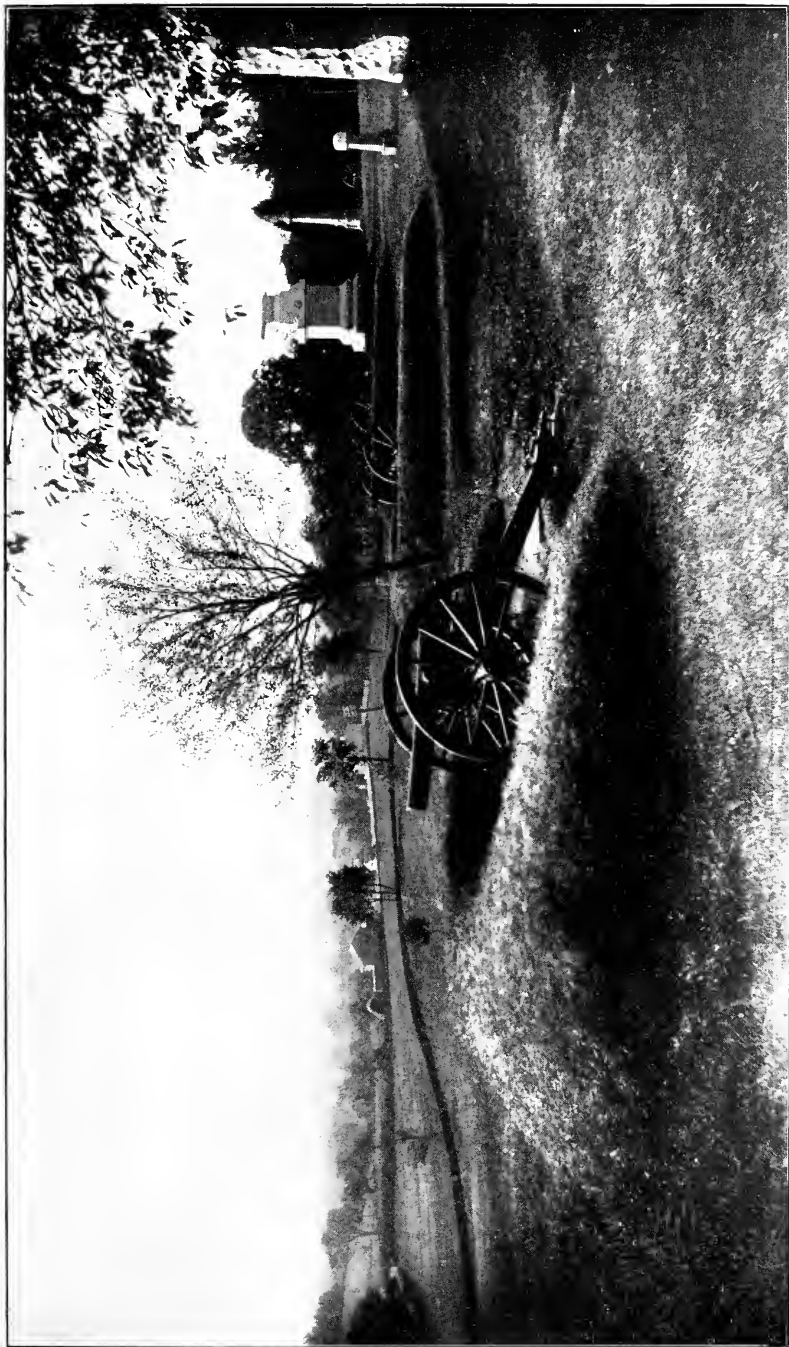




ROLLING SUBGRADE, SECTION 1, CONFEDERATE AVENUE.



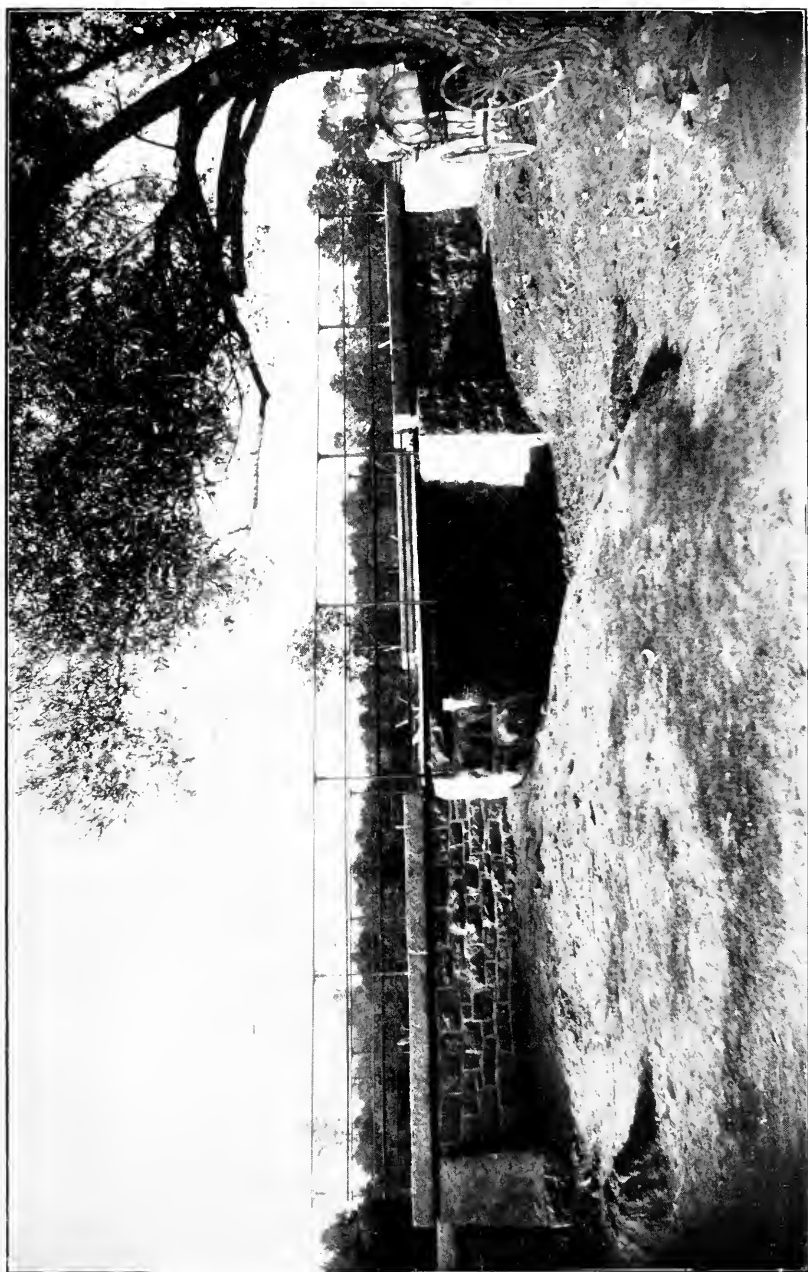
FOUNDATION WORK OF ROADWAY ON SEMINARY AVENUE, LOOKING NORTH.



A VIEW OF RICKETT'S BATTERY F AND G, FIRST PENNSYLVANIA LIGHT ARTILLERY, EAST CEMETERY HILL.



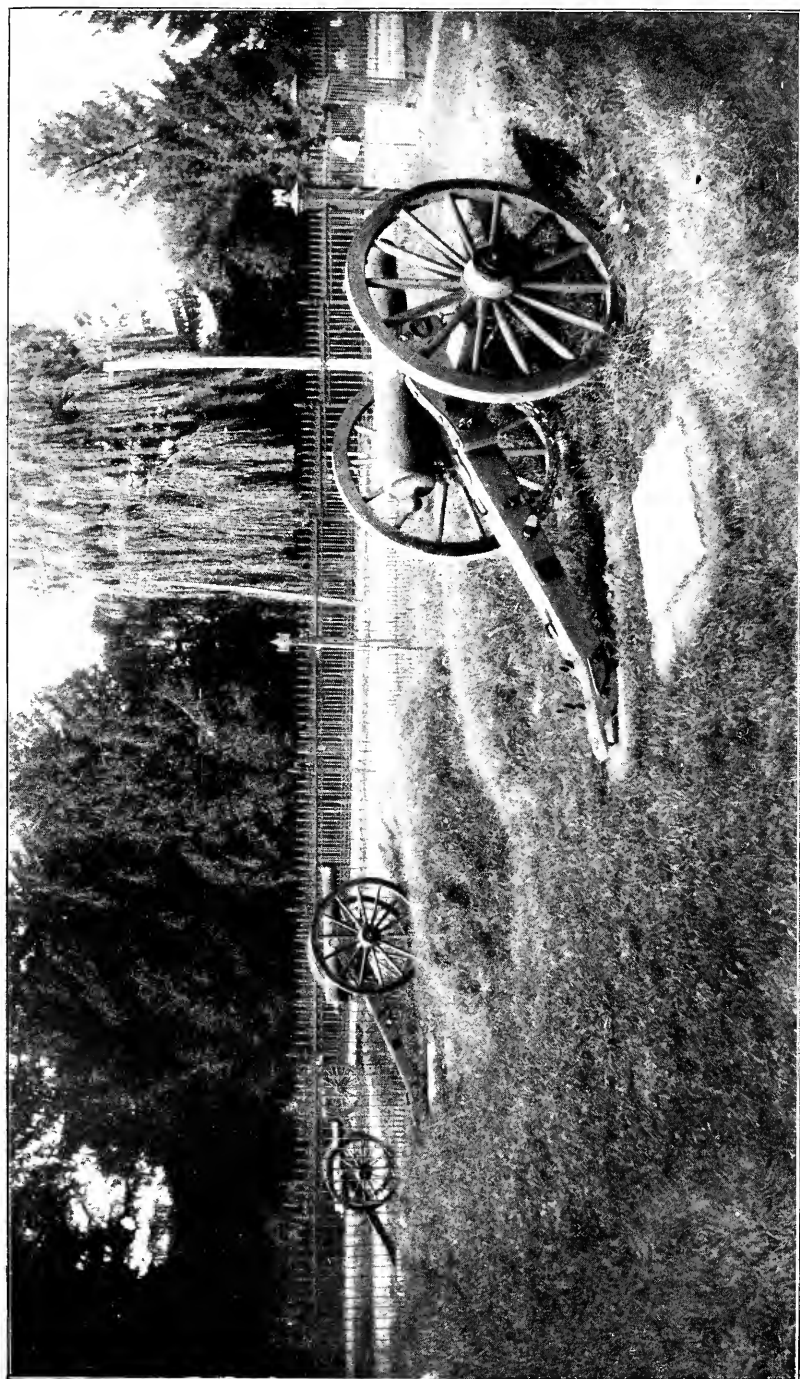
FIRST NEW YORK LIGHT BATTERY I, EAST CEMETERY HILL.



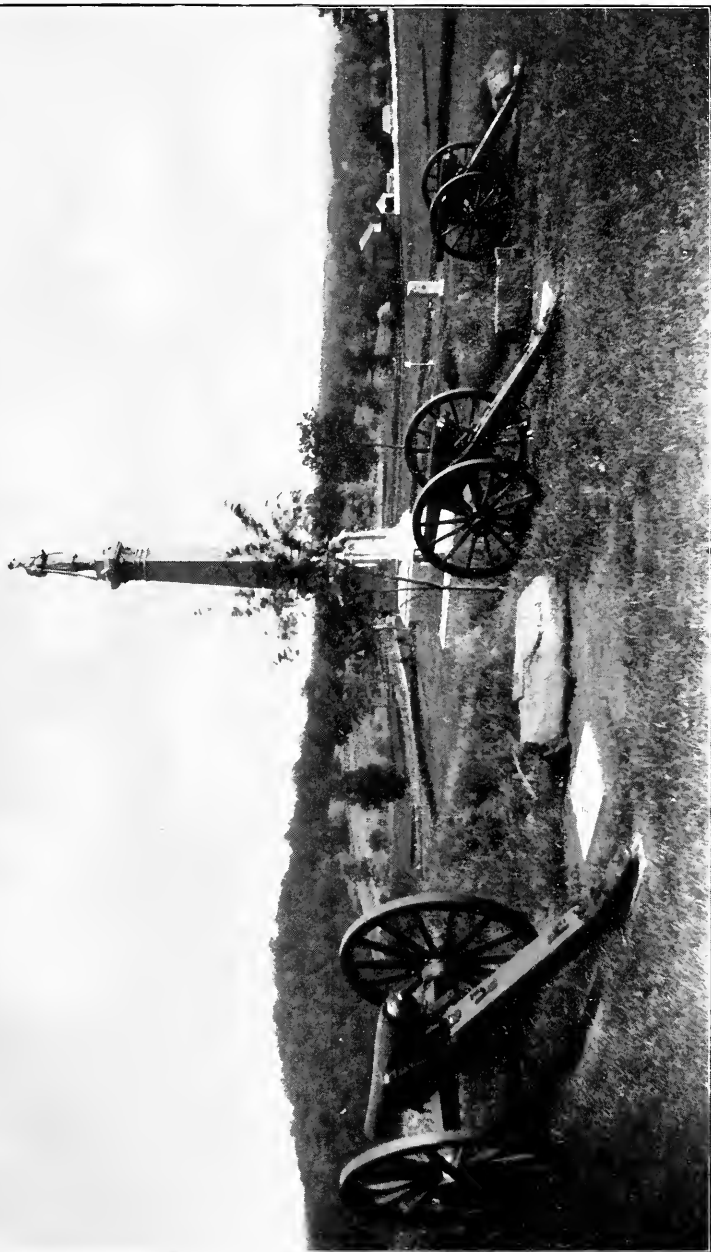
SIDE VIEW, BRIDGE NO. 1.



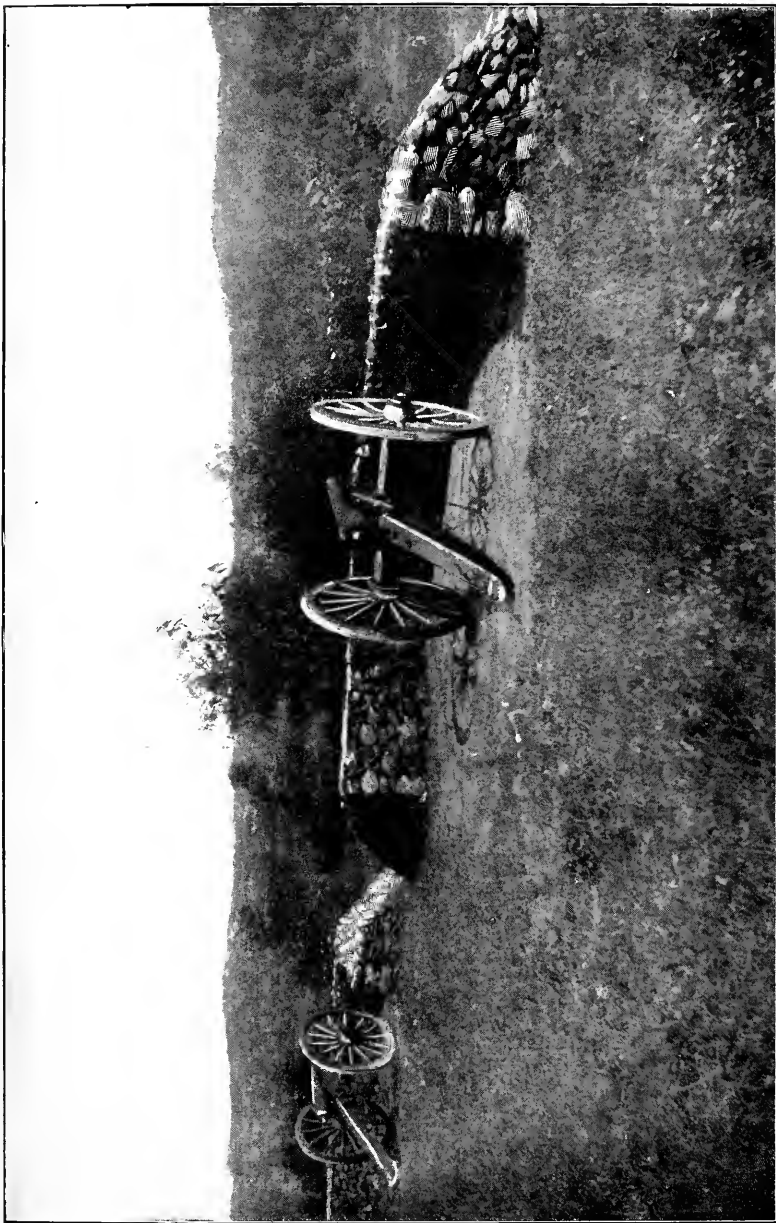
PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF BRIDGE NO. 1 ON UNITED STATES AVENUE.



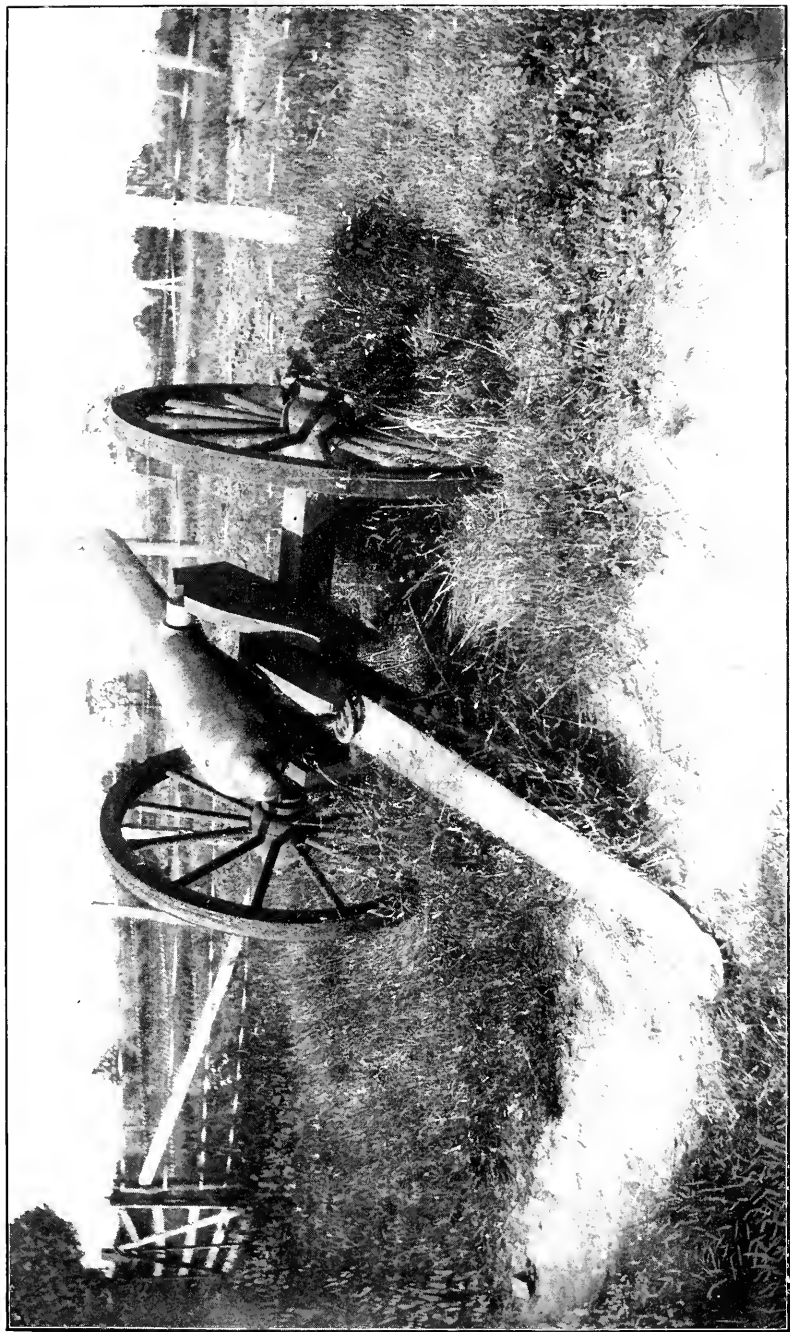
STEWART'S BATTERY, FOURTH UNITED STATES, EAST CEMETERY HILL.



A VIEW OF COOPER'S BATTERY B, FIRST PENNSYLVANIA LIGHT ARTILLERY, EAST CEMETERY HILL.



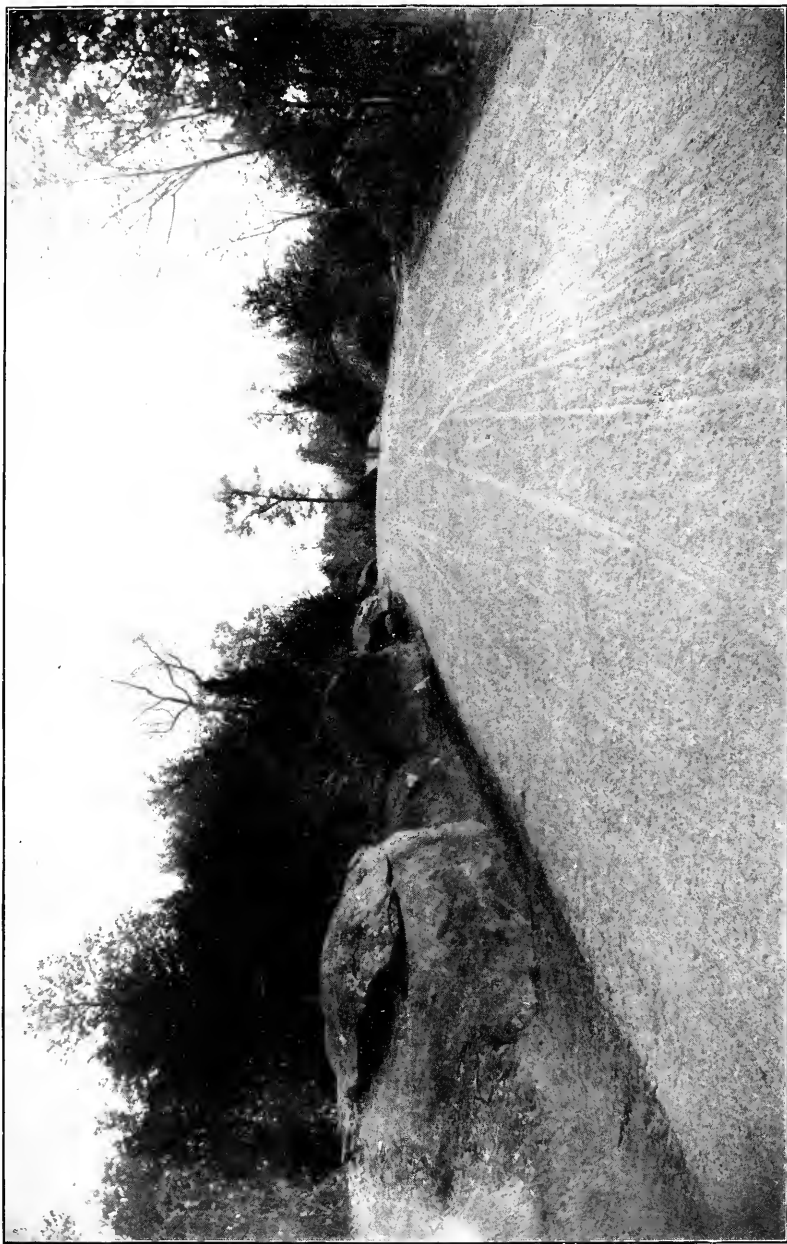
A SECTION OF REILLY'S BATTERY, C. S. A., ON SECTION 6, LOOKING TOWARD LITTLE ROUND TOP.



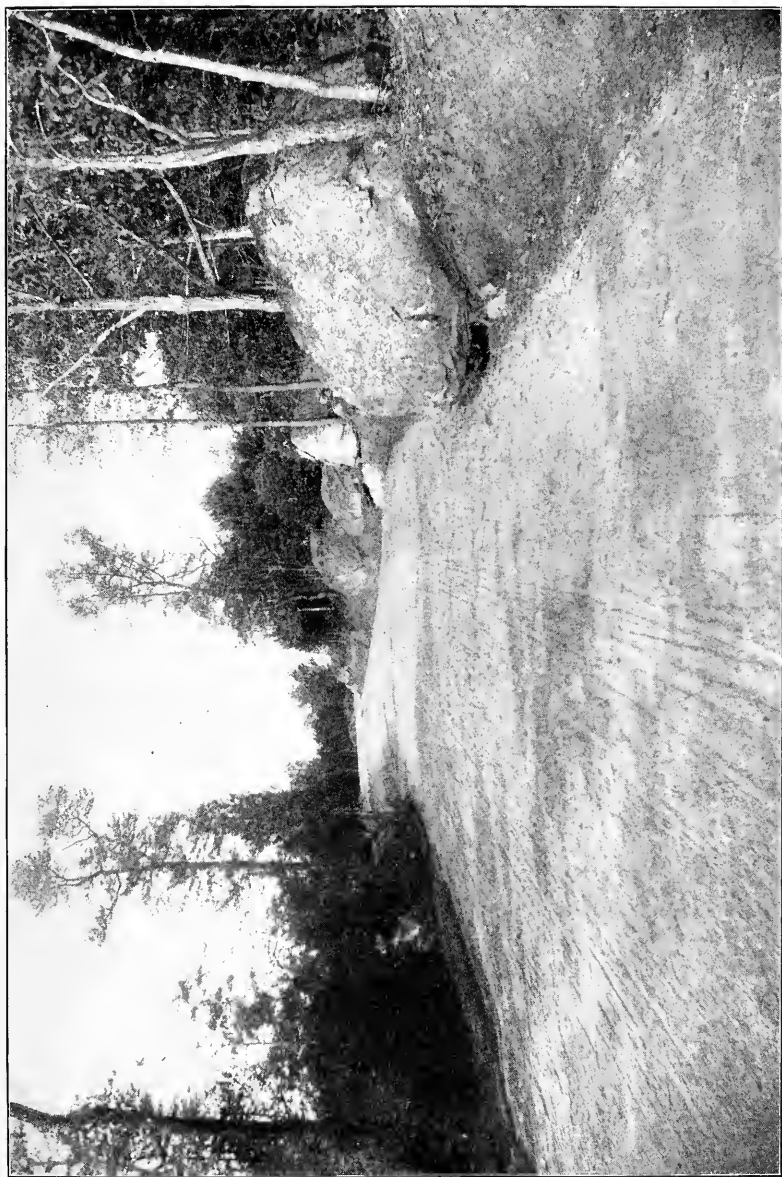
OLD CAST-IRON GUN CARRIAGE. FORMERLY USED TO MARK THE FIELD.



A VIEW OF CONFEDERATE AVENUE, SECTION 5, LOOKING NORTH.



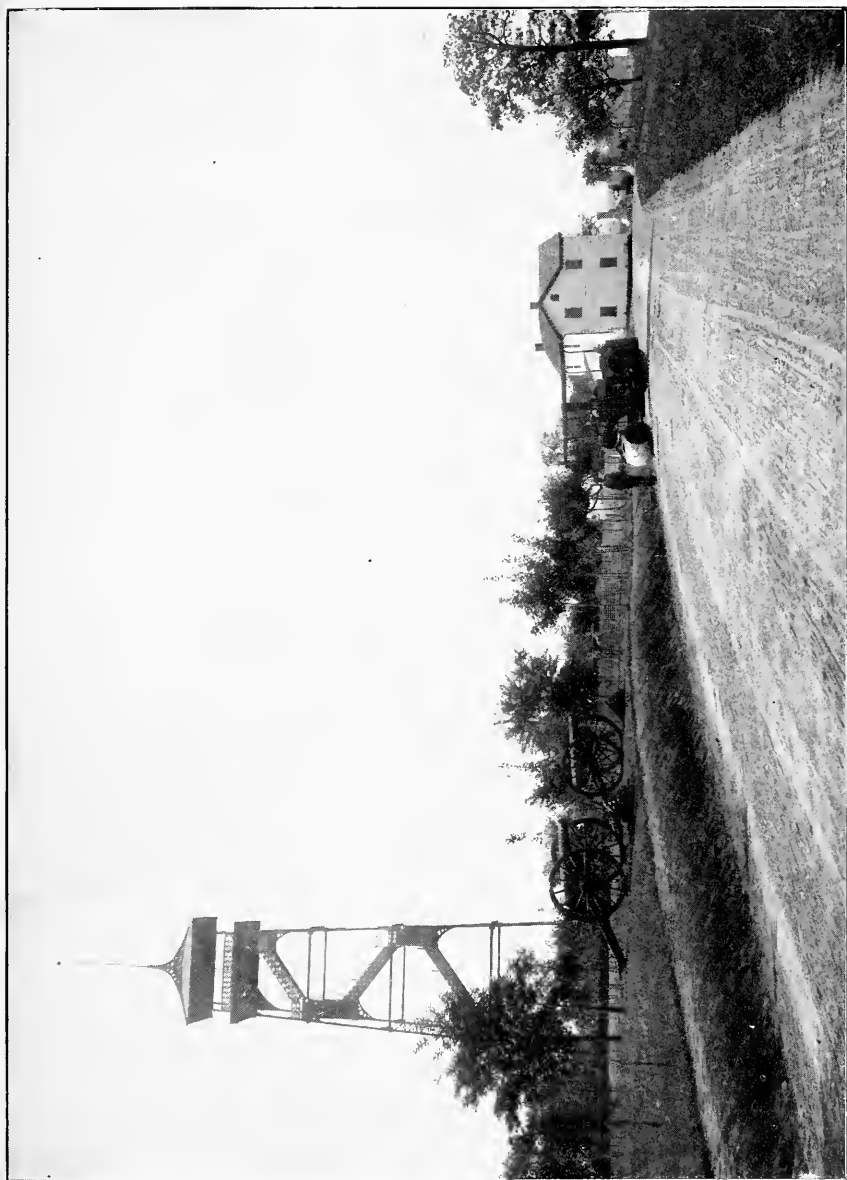
A VIEW OF SECTION 7, CONFEDERATE AVENUE, LOOKING SOUTH FROM NEAR THE ENTRANCE OF KILPATRICK AVENUE.



A VIEW OF CONFEDERATE AVENUE, SECTION 7, LOOKING NORTH.



ENTRANCE TO HANCOCK AVENUE, ZIEGLER'S GROVE.



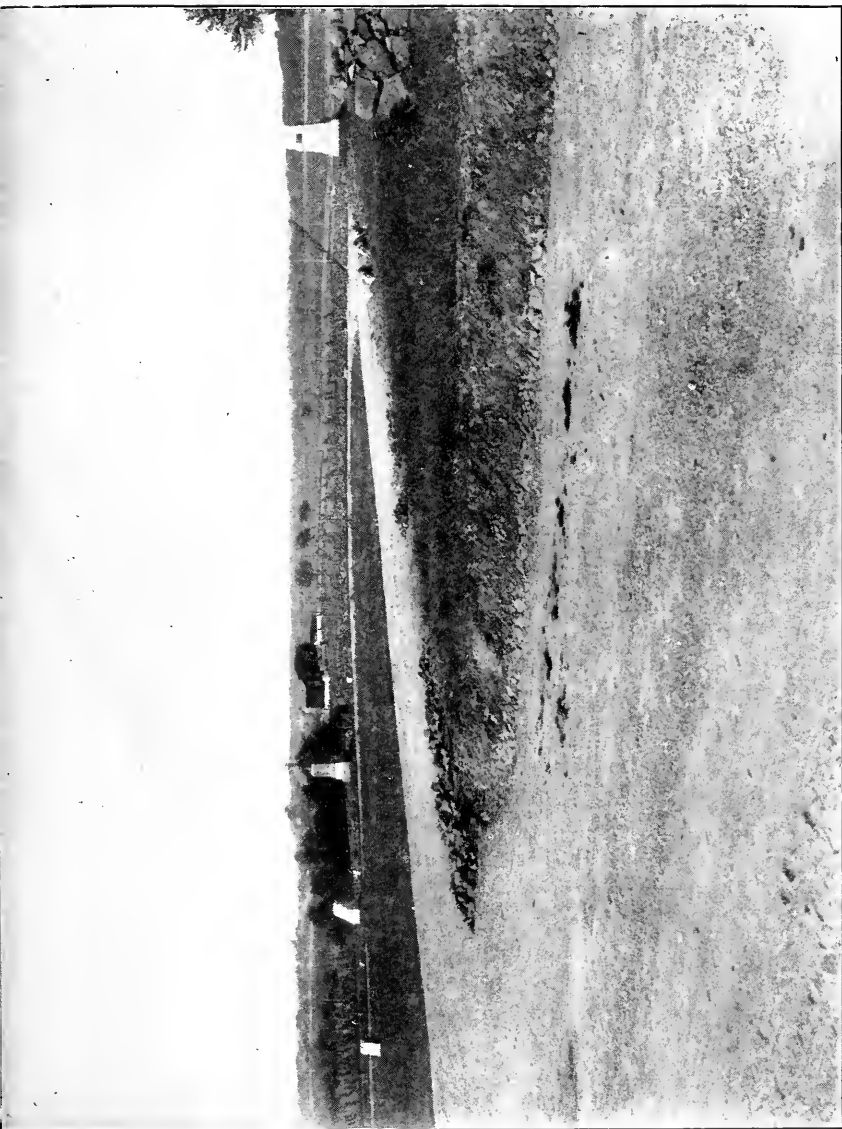
HANCOCK AVENUE, SOUTH TOWARD BRYAN HOUSE.



HANCOCK AVENUE, TOWER, BRYAN HOUSE.



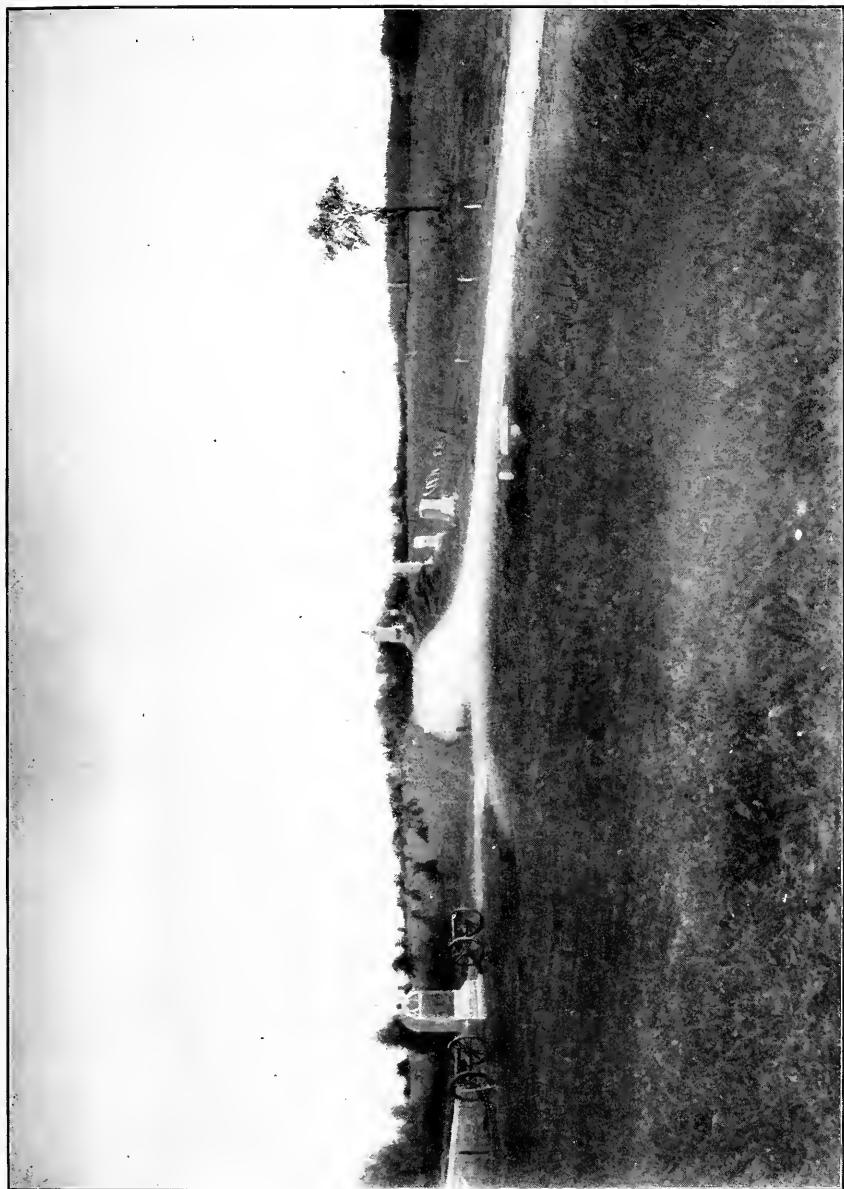
HANCOCK AVENUE; ELEVENTH NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTERY.



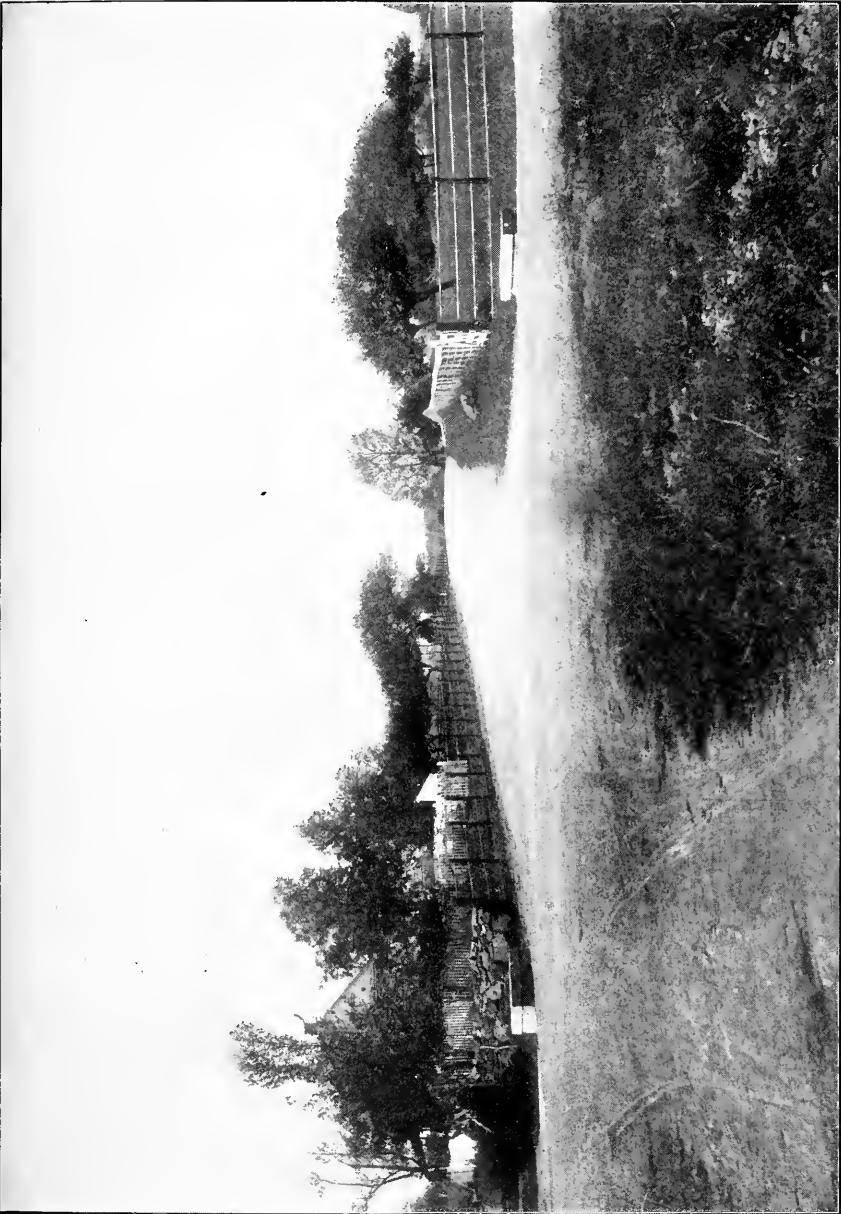
HANCOCK AVENUE; LOOP AT THE ANGLE.



HANCOCK AVENUE, NORTH TO HIGH-WATER MARK.



HANCOCK AVENUE AT INTERSECTION OF PLEASANTON AVENUE.



INTERSECTION UNITED STATES AVENUE AND HANCOCK AVENUE.



UNITED STATES AVENUE, FROM TROSTLE HOUSE.



ENTRANCE TO SICKLES AVENUE, EMMITSBURG ROAD.



CROSSING OF UNITED STATES AND SICKLES AVENUES.



SICKLES AVENUE; WOODS WEST OF WHEAT FIELD.



SICKLES AVENUE, ACROSS WHEAT FIELD.



SICKLES AVENUE AT SMITH'S BATTERY, FOURTH NEW YORK.



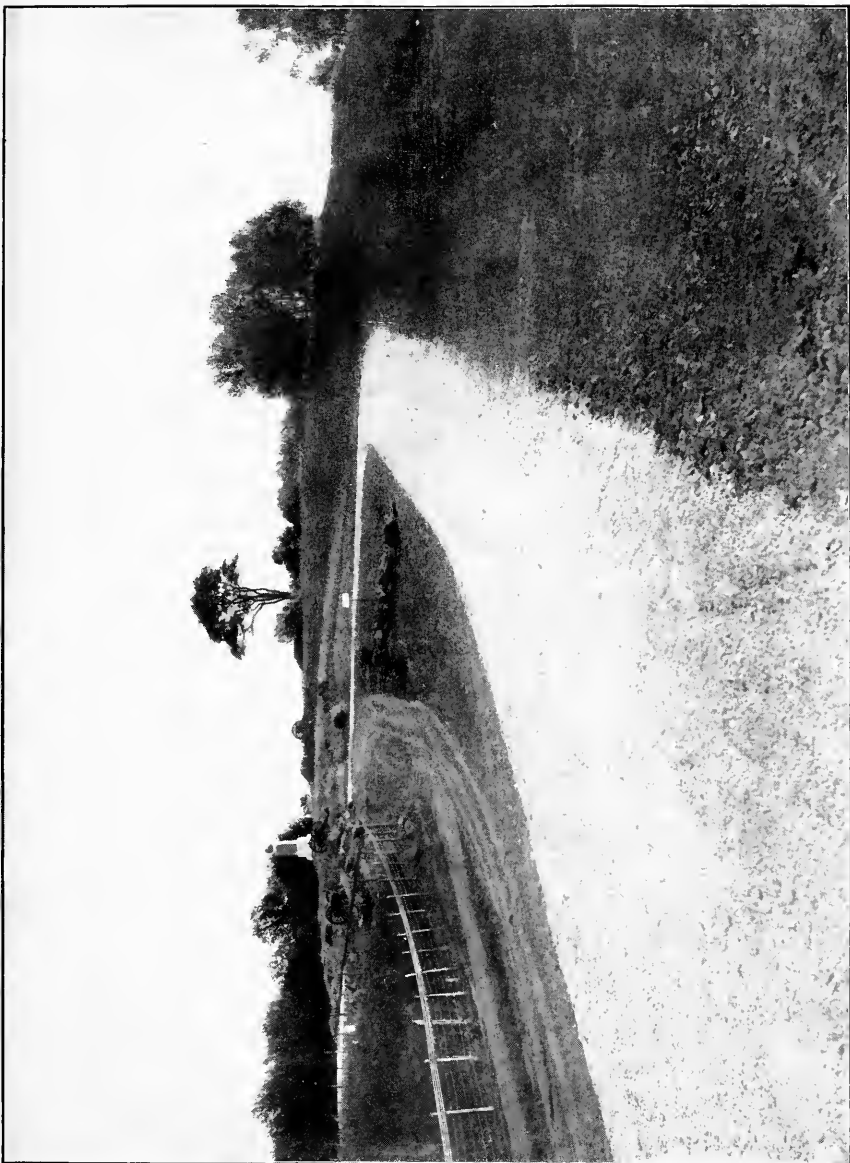
SICKLES AVENUE, WEST OF DEVIL'S DEN.



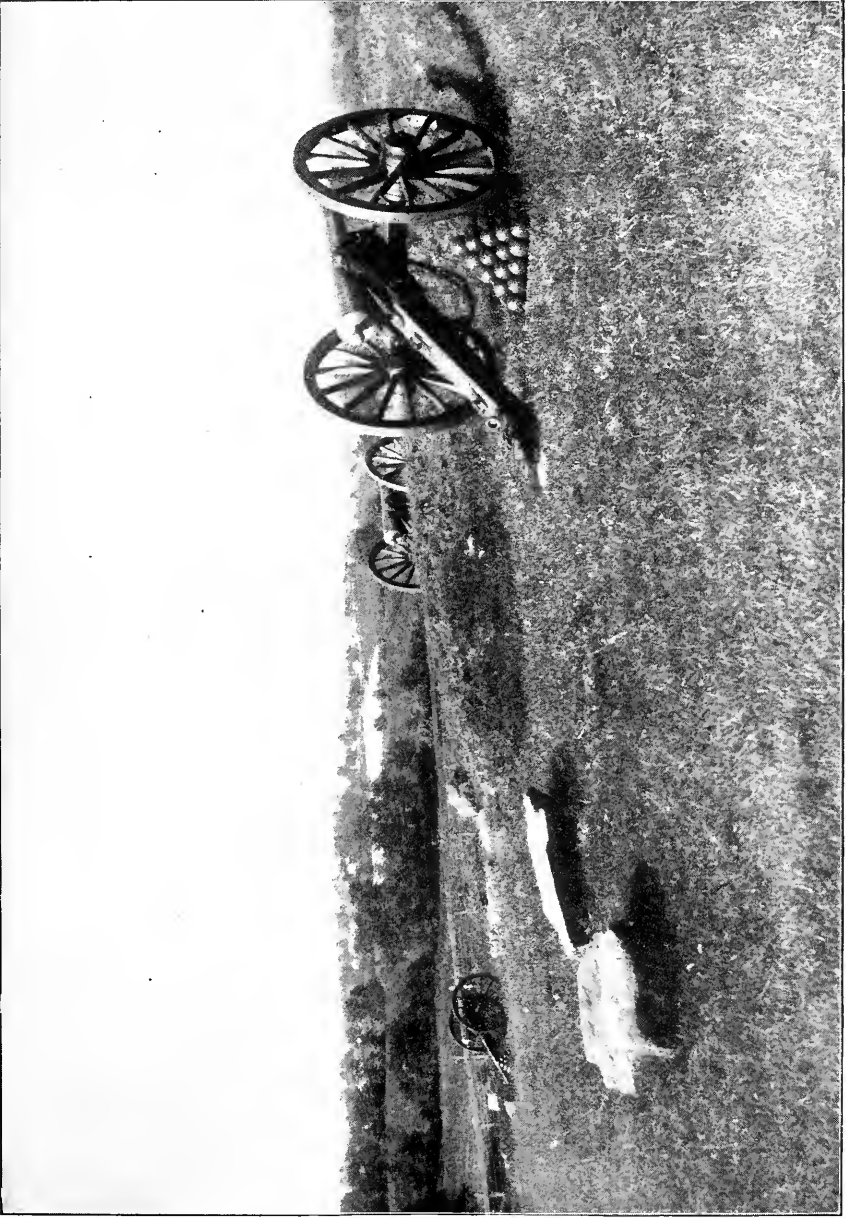
TOWER, CONFEDERATE AVENUE, SECTION 4.



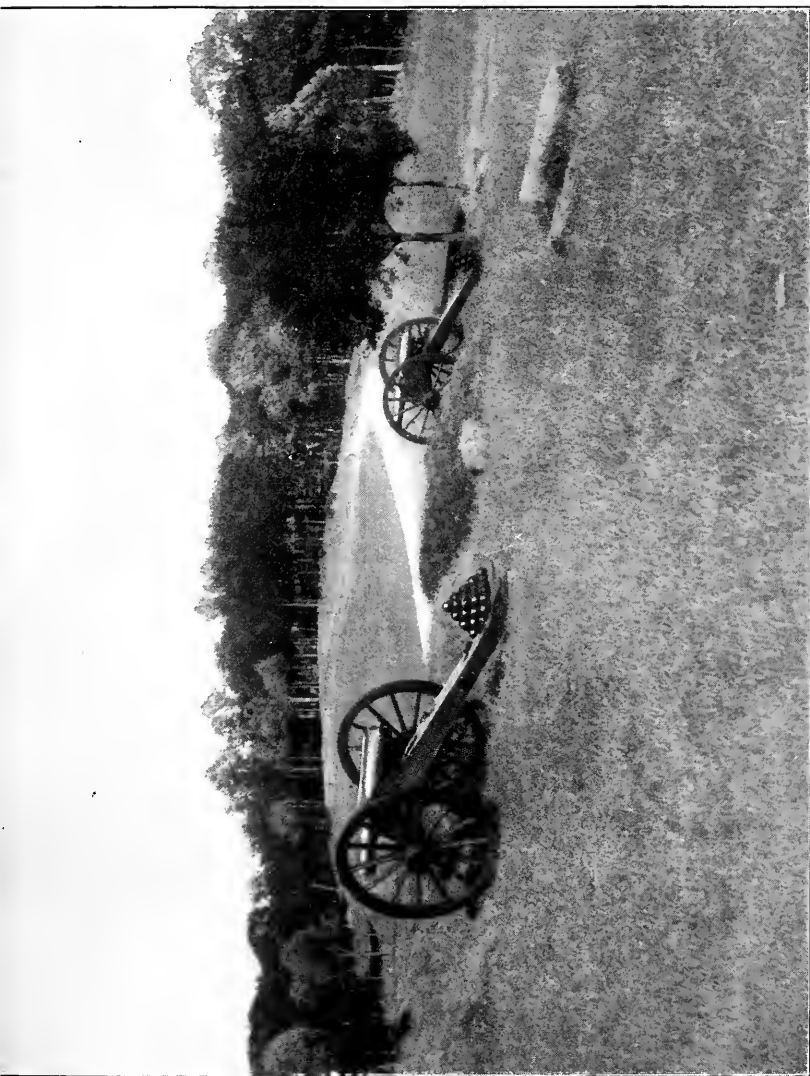
ENTRANCE TO SLOCUM AVENUE.



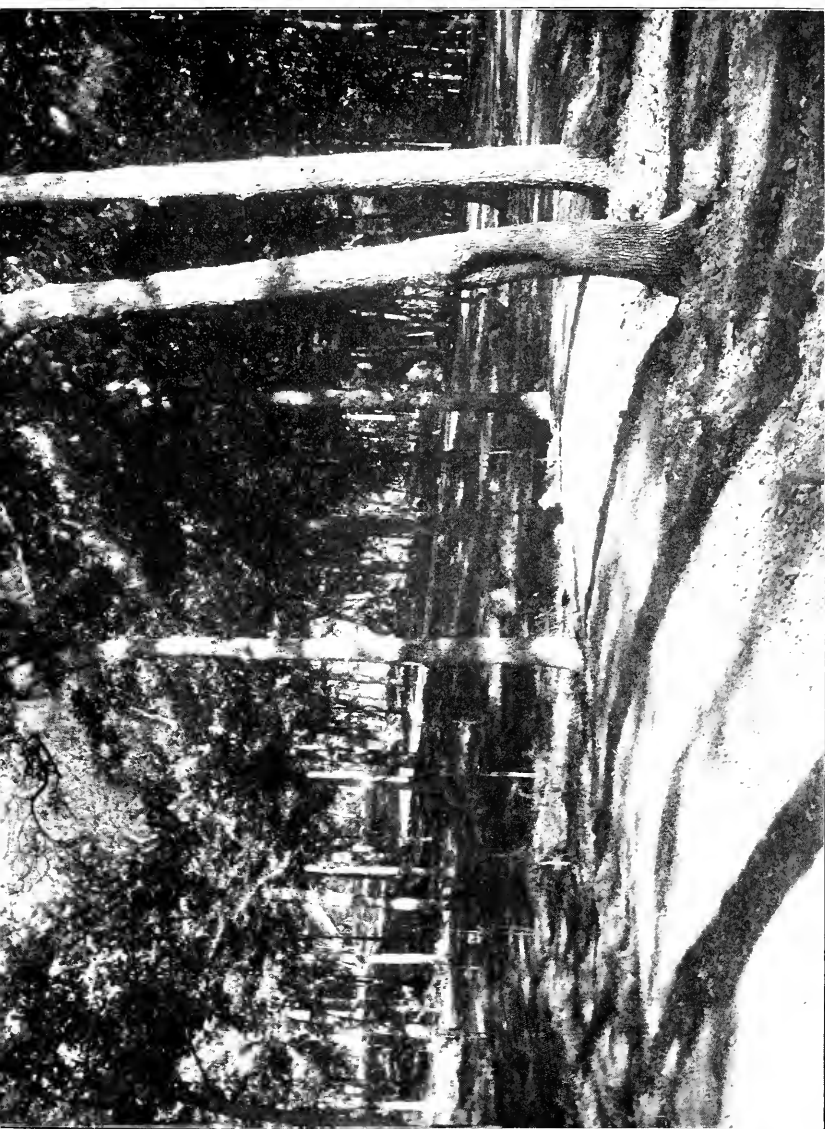
SLOCUM AVENUE, STEVENS KNOLL.



STEVENS'S BATTERY E, FIFTH MAINE LIGHT ARTILLERY, SLOCUM AVENUE.



SLOCUM AVENUE. SECTION OF STEVENS'S FIFTH MAINE BATTERY.



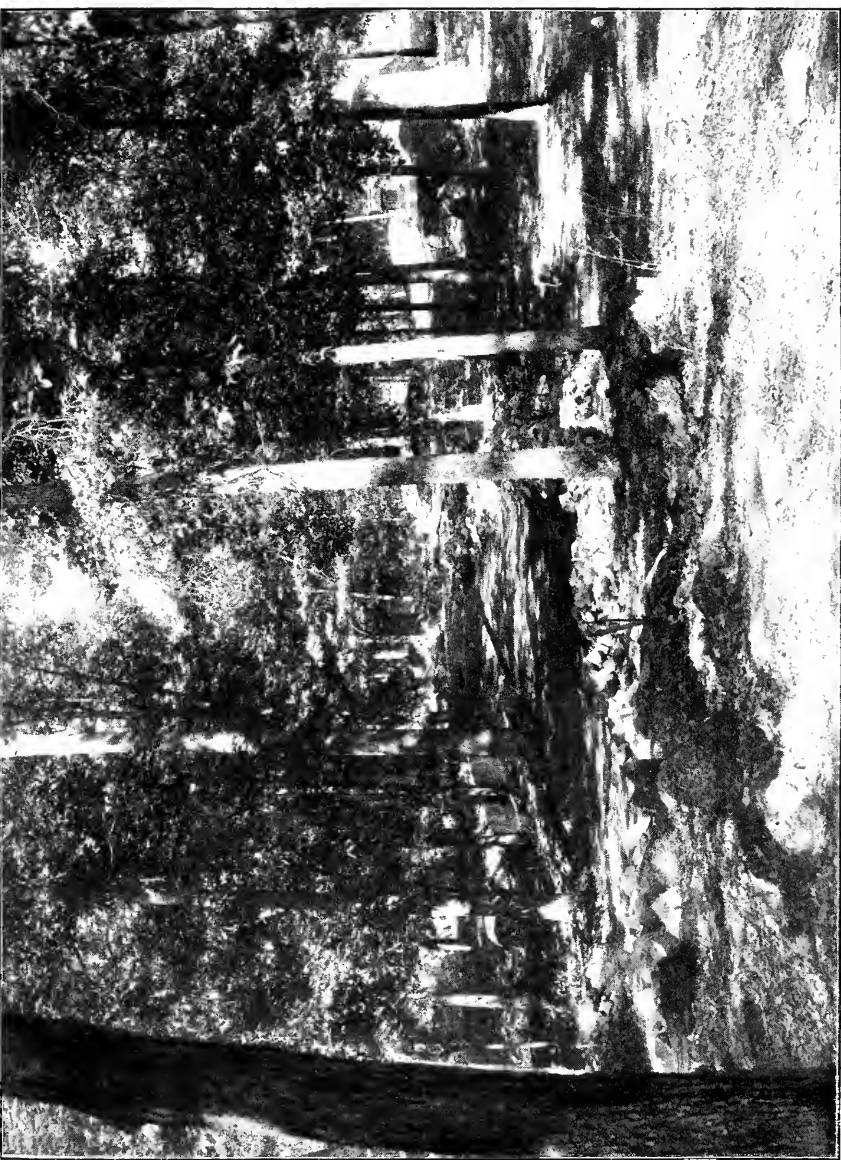
SLOCUM AVENUE AT ENTRANCE TO WOODS, CULP'S HILL.



TOWER AND Knap's BATTERY E, PENNSYLVANIA LIGHT ARTILLERY, SUMMIT OF
CULP'S HILL.



SLOCUM AVENUE, GRADED ROADBED.



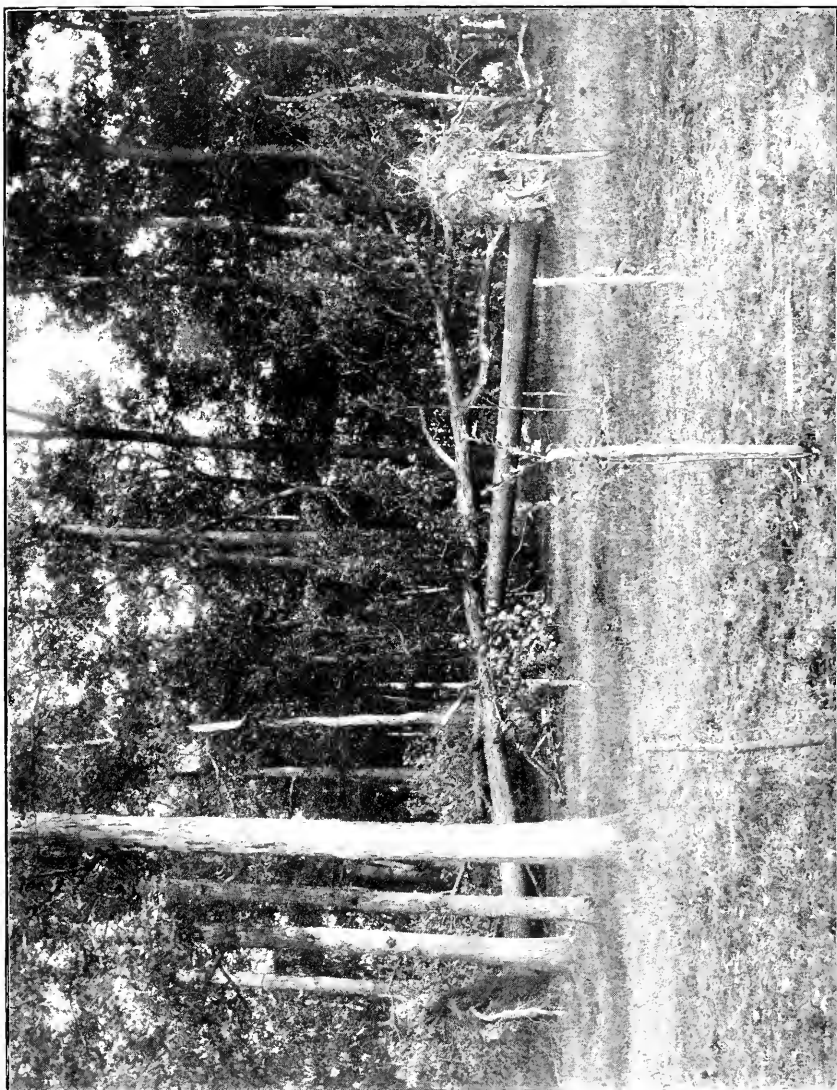
SLOCUM AVENUE, GRADED ROADBED.



TERMINUS OF SLOCUM AVENUE, NEAR SPANGLER'S SPRING.



REYNOLDS GROVE, AFTER STORM OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.



REYNOLDS GROVE, AFTER STORM OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.



REYNOLDS GROVE, AFTER STORM OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.



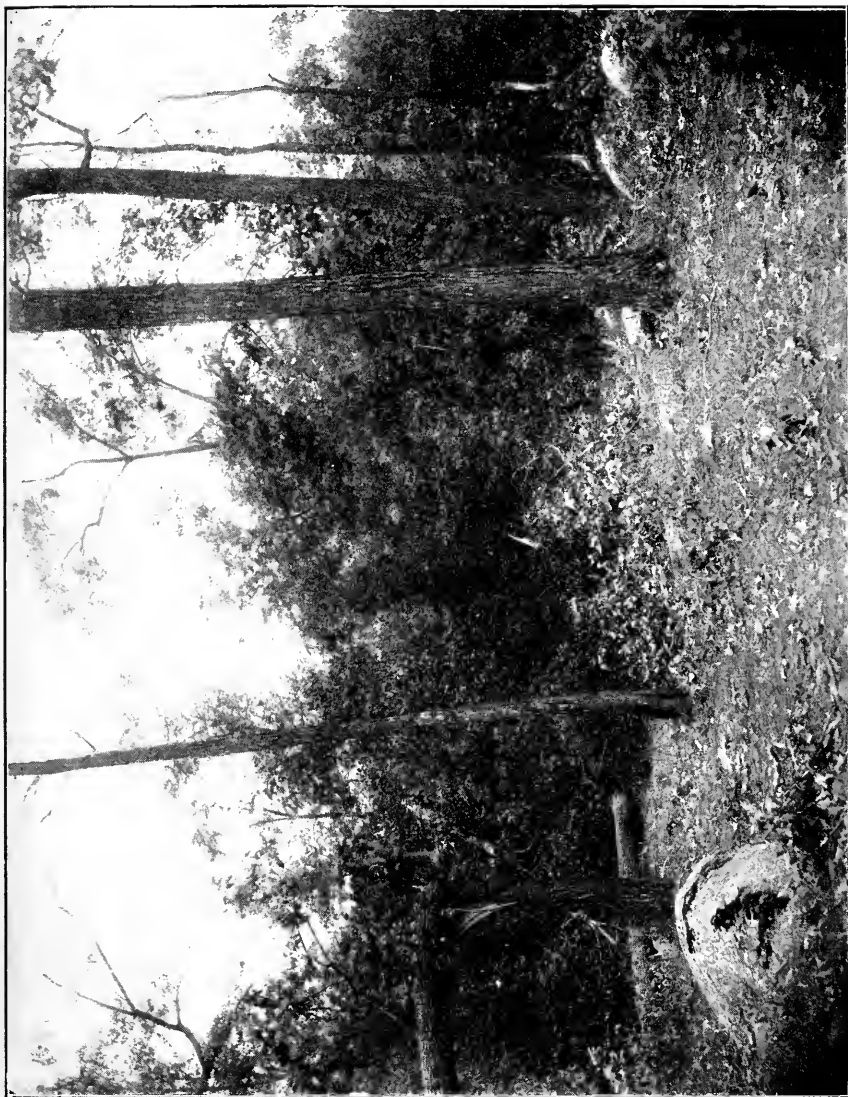
BIG ROUND TOP, NEAR TOWER, AFTER STORM OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.



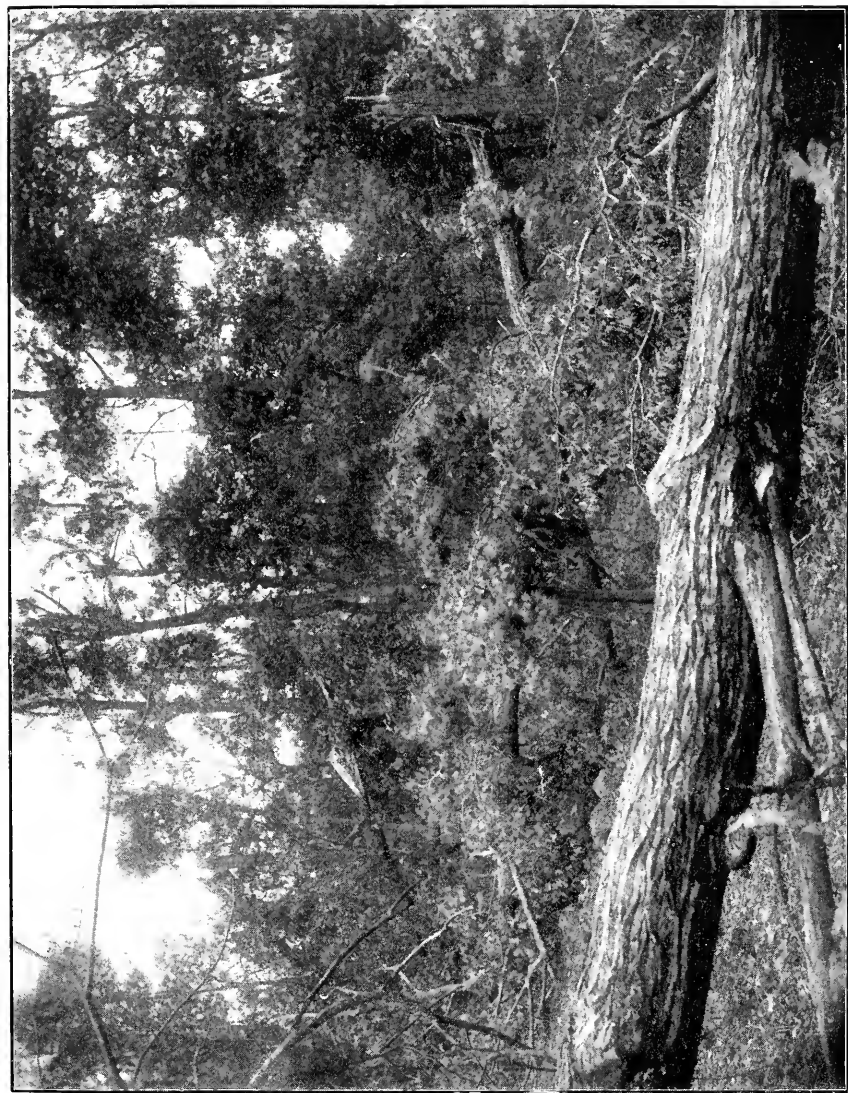
BIG ROUND TOP, AFTER STORM OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.



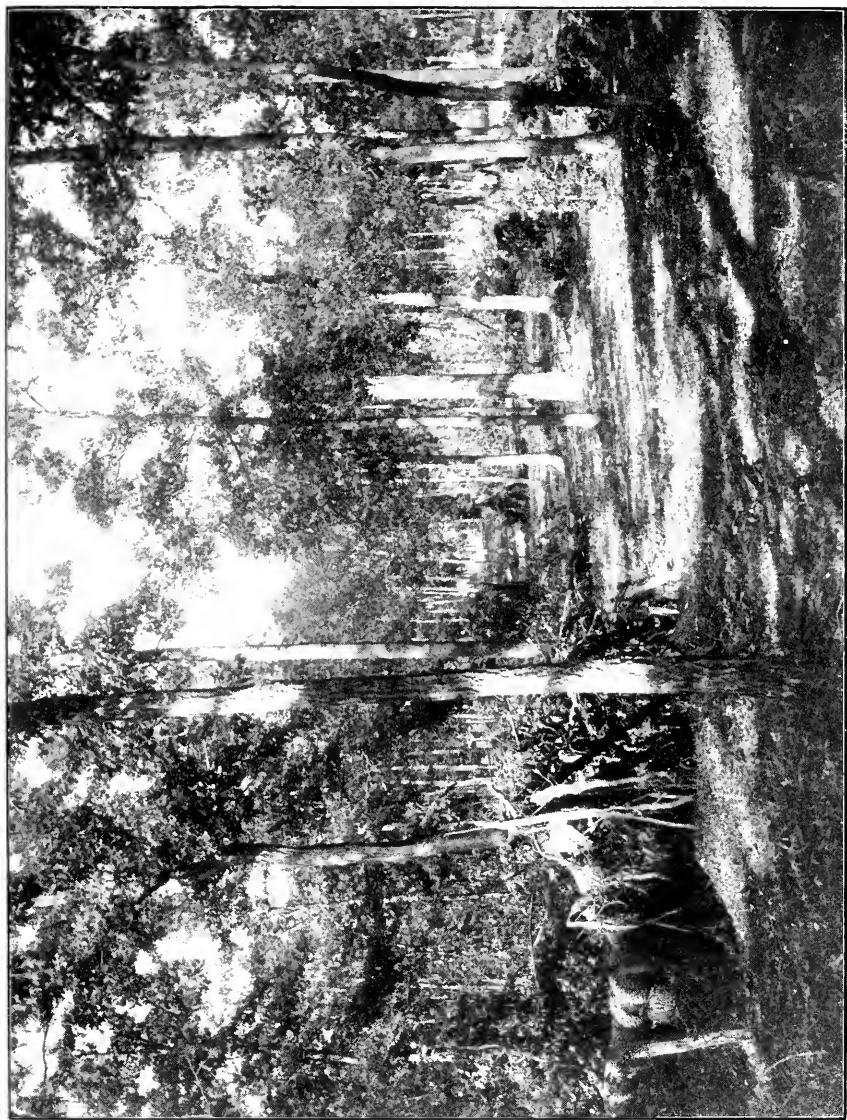
BIG ROUND TOP, AFTER STORM OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.



LITTLE ROUND TOP, AFTER STORM OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.



LITTLE ROUND TOP, AFTER STORM OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1896



GROVE SOUTH OF WHEAT FIELD, AFTER SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.



GROVE SOUTH OF WHEAT FIELD, AFTER STORM OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.



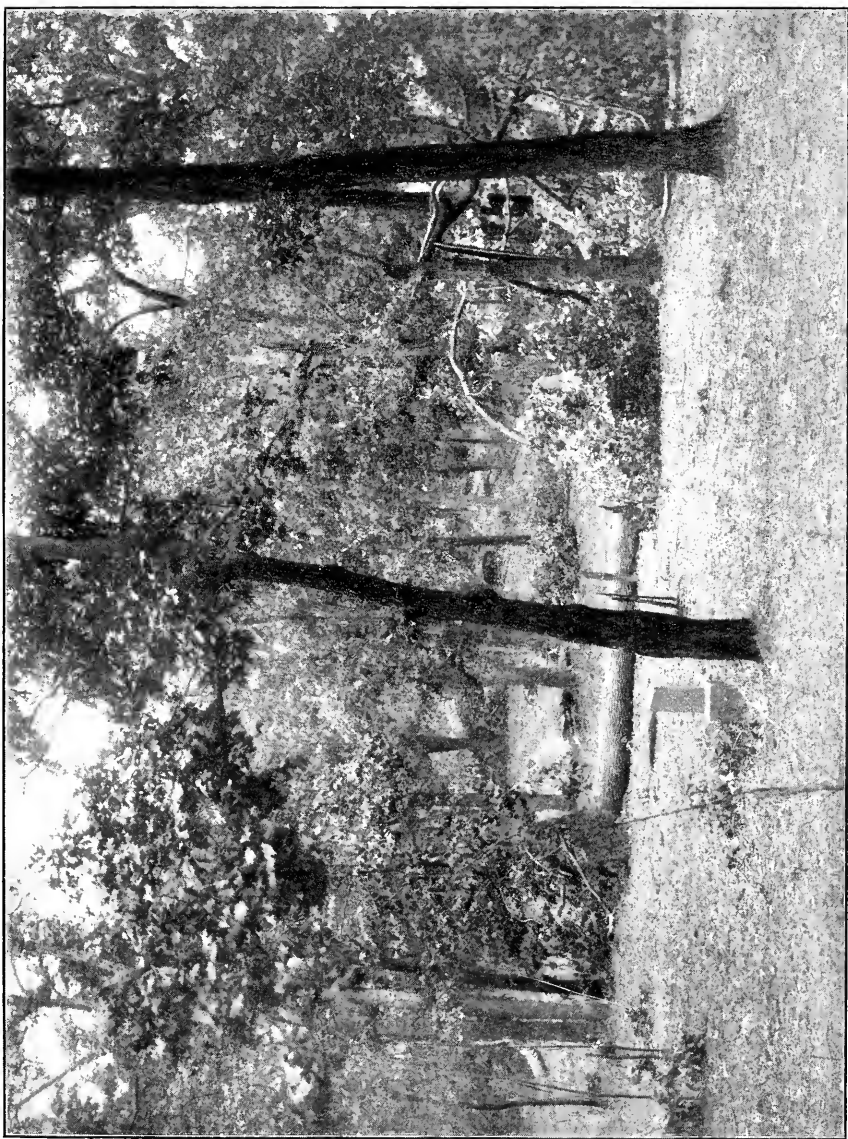
CULP'S HILL, NEAR SEVENTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND NEW YORK MONUMENT, AFTER STORM,
SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.



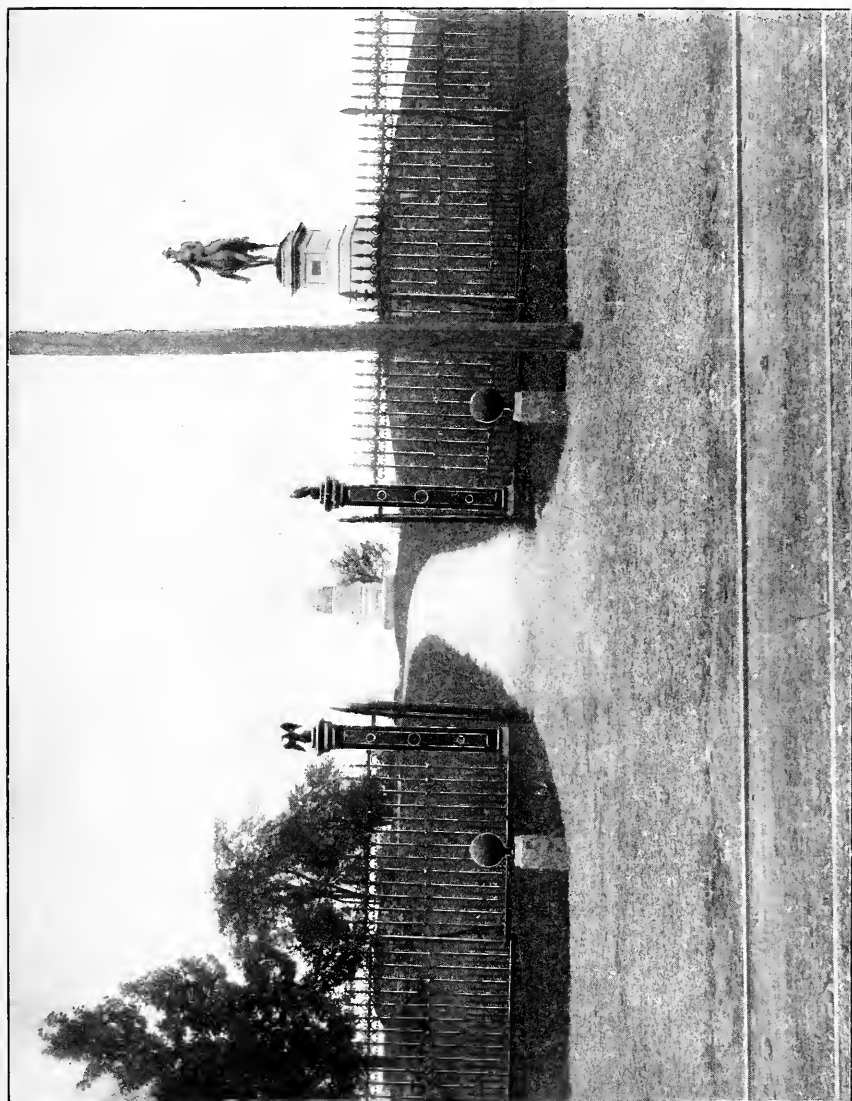
CULP'S HILL; SIXTY-SIXTH OHIO MONUMENT, AFTER STORM, SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.



CULP'S HILL, NEAR KNAP'S BATTERY, AFTER STORM, SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.



CULP'S HILL, AFTER STORM, SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.



ENTRANCE TO EAST CEMETERY HILL, SHOWING GENERAL HANCOCK'S STATUE AND WALK.



PAVING IN FRONT OF EAST CEMETERY HILL



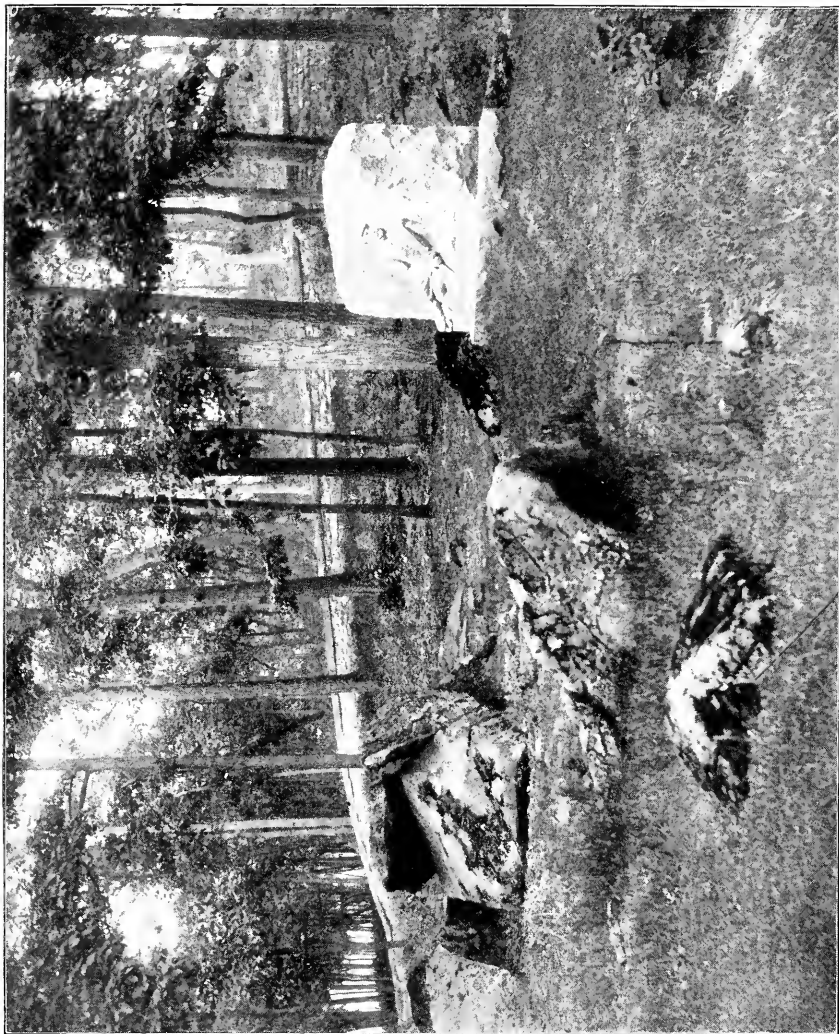
ENTRANCE TO SLOCUM AVENUE.



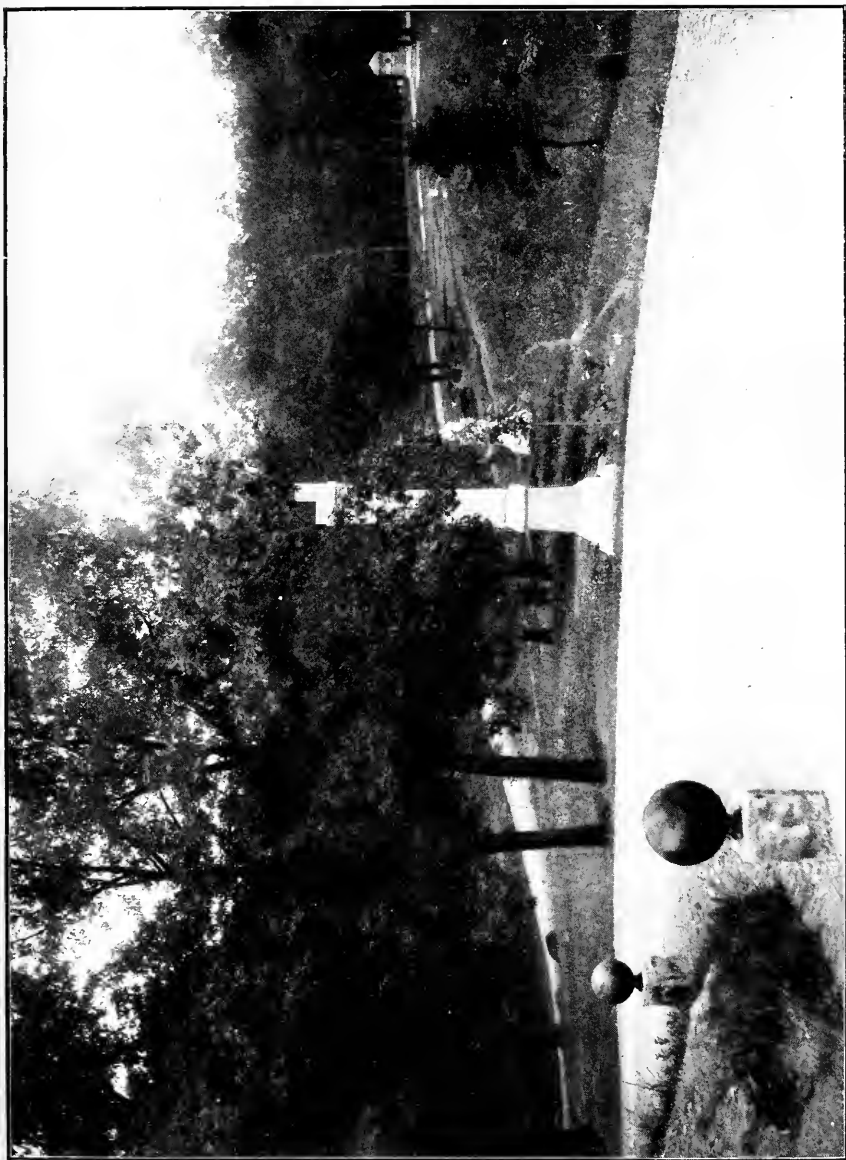
SLOCUM AVENUE AT SIXTY-SIXTH OHIO MONUMENT.



RETAINING WALL ALONG SLOCUM AVENUE.



RETAINING WALL ALONG SLOCUM AVENUE, FROM ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH NEW YORK MONUMENT.



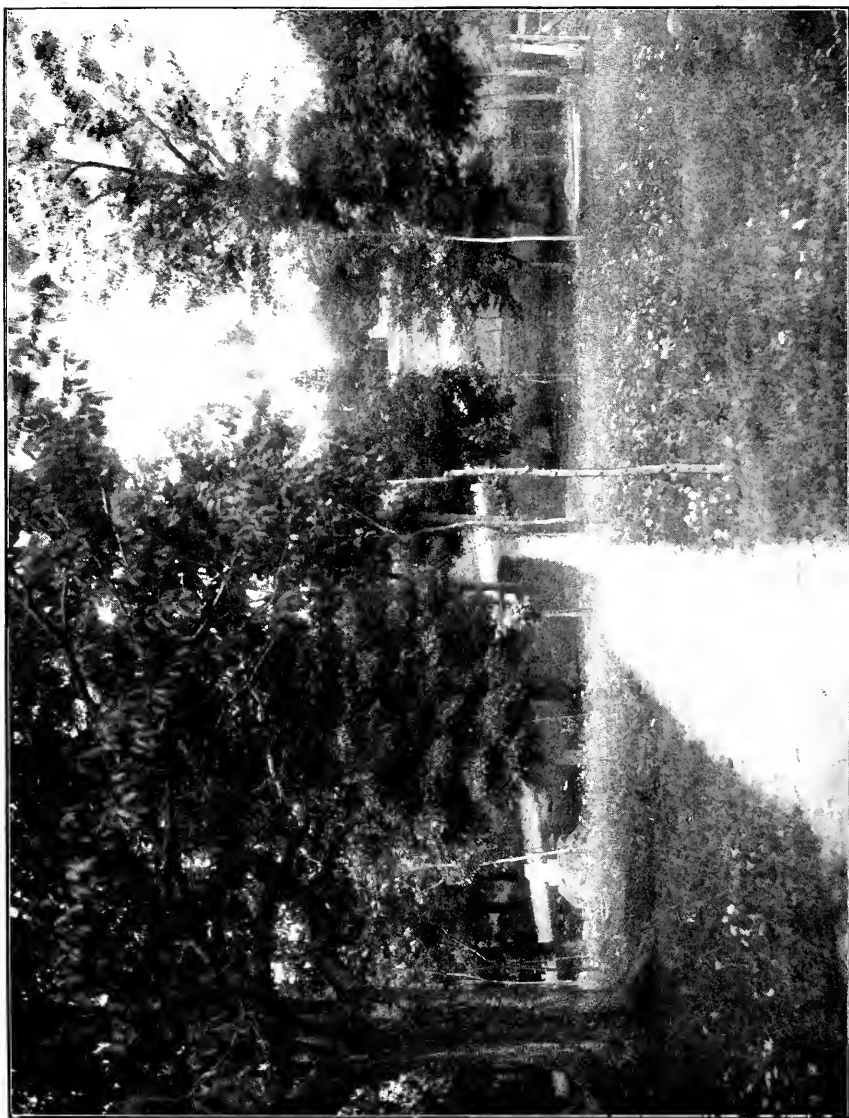
SLOCUM AVENUE, FROM SECOND MARYLAND, C. S. A. MONUMENT.



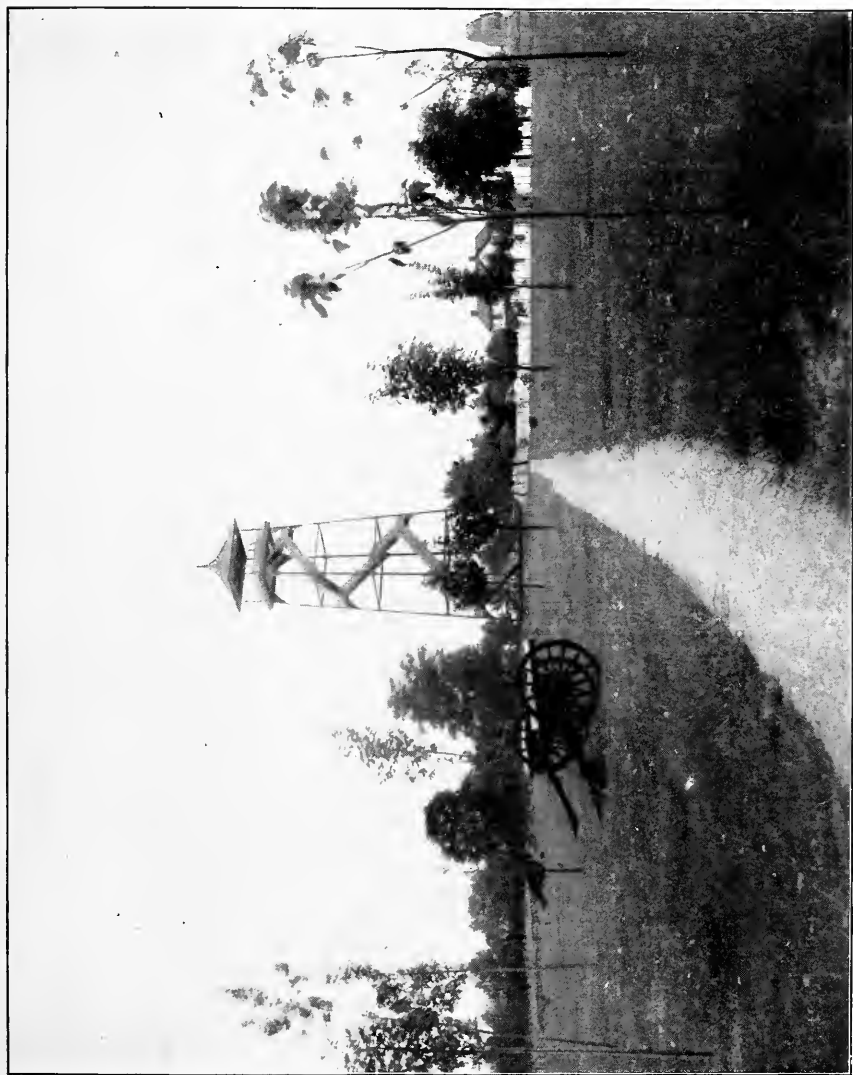
SLOCUM AVENUE, NORTH FROM ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK MONUMENT.



SLOCUM AVENUE, SOUTH FROM ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK MONUMENT.



THE WALK THROUGH ZIEGLER'S GROVE, LOOKING NORTH.



THE WALK THROUGH ZIEGLER'S GROVE, SHOWING BUTLER'S SECOND UNITED STATES BATTERY G



SEDGWICK AVENUE, FROM INTERSECTION OF UNITED STATES AVENUE.



SEDGWICK AVENUE, NORTH.



SEDGWICK AVENUE, NORTH FROM WHEAT FIELD ROAD.



SYKES AVENUE, NORTH SIDE LITTLE ROUND TOP.



RETAINING WALL ALONG SYKES AVENUE, NORTH SIDE LITTLE ROUND TOP.



SYKES AVENUE, SUMMIT LITTLE ROUND TOP.



SYKES AVENUE, SUMMIT LITTLE ROUND TOP



SYKES AVENUE; GRADED ROADBED, SOUTH ALONG RETAINING WALL.



BUILDING RETAINING WALL, SOUTH SIDE LITTLE ROUND TOP.

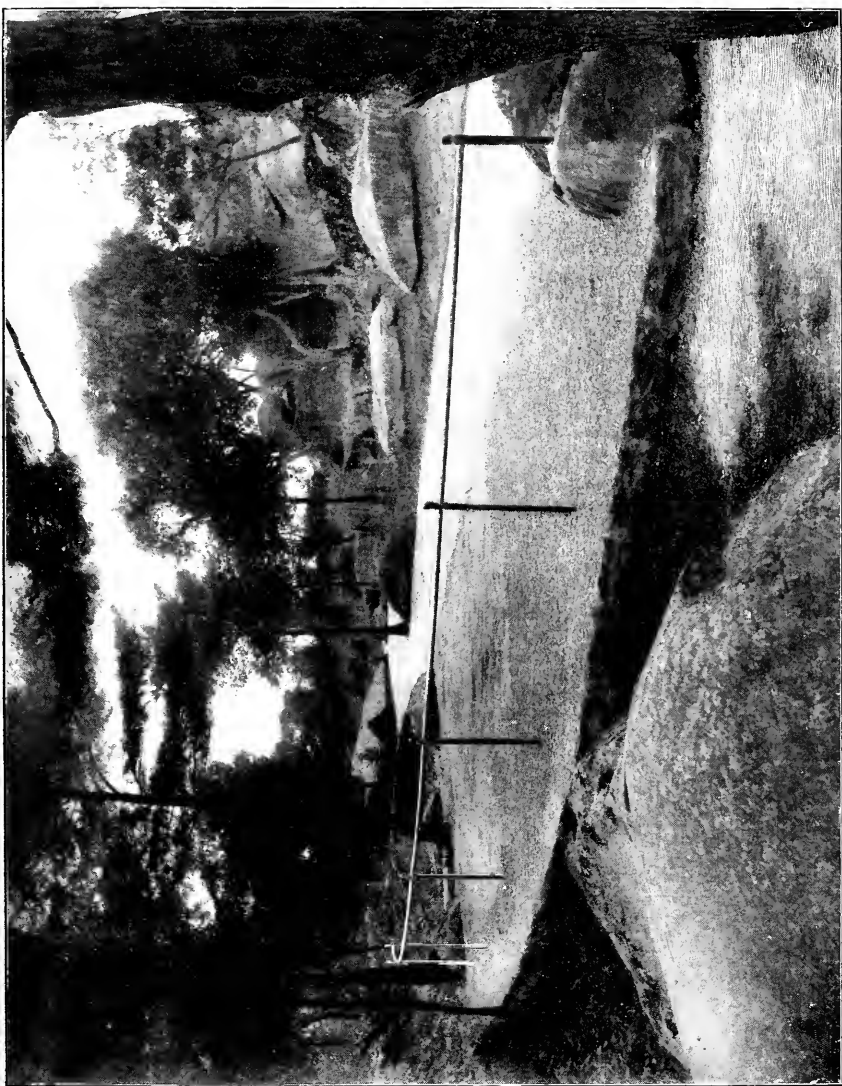




ROLLING SYKES AVENUE BETWEEN THE ROUND TOPS.



LAYING FOUNDATION PAVEMENT, FOOT OF BIG ROUND TOP.



HITCHING RAIL AT DEVIL'S DEN.



HITCHING RAIL, NEAR DEVIL'S DEN, LOOKING TOWARD LITTLE ROUND TOP.



TURNBULL'S BATTERY F AND K, THIRD UNITED STATES, EMMITSBURG ROAD AND SICKLES AVENUE



HOWARD AVENUE, FROM BARLOW KNOLL.



HOWARD AVENUE, EAST FROM CARLISLE ROAD.



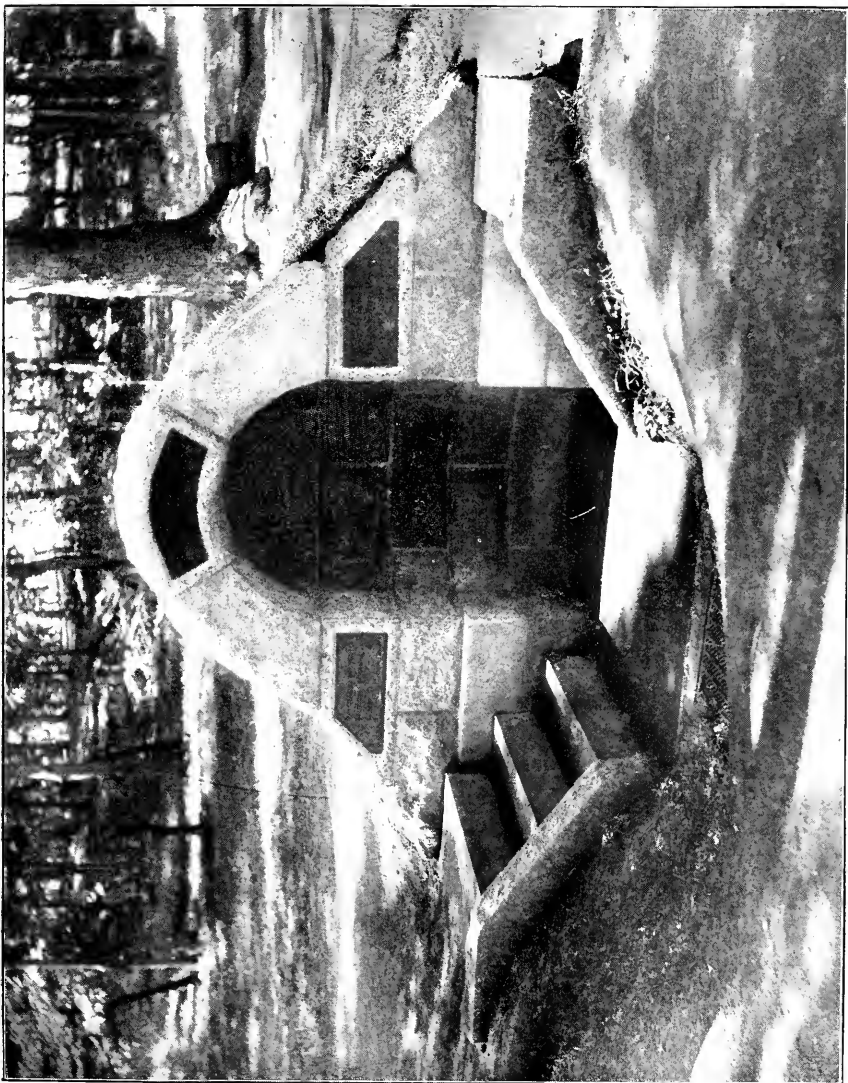
HOWARD AVENUE, WEST FROM CARLISLE ROAD, SHOWING SHOULDER STONES.



HOWARD AVENUE, EAST FROM MUMMASBURG ROAD, BEFORE PAVING.



GEN. JOHN F. REYNOLDS'S STATUE, FROM THE SOUTHWEST.



SPANGLER'S SPRING, FOOT OF CULP'S HILL.



SPANGLER'S SPRING, FOOT OF CULP'S HILL—DISTANT VIEW.



HITCHING RAIL, SLOCUM AVENUE NEAR SPANGLER'S SPRING.



GUARD RAIL ON RETAINING WALL, SLOCUM AVENUE.

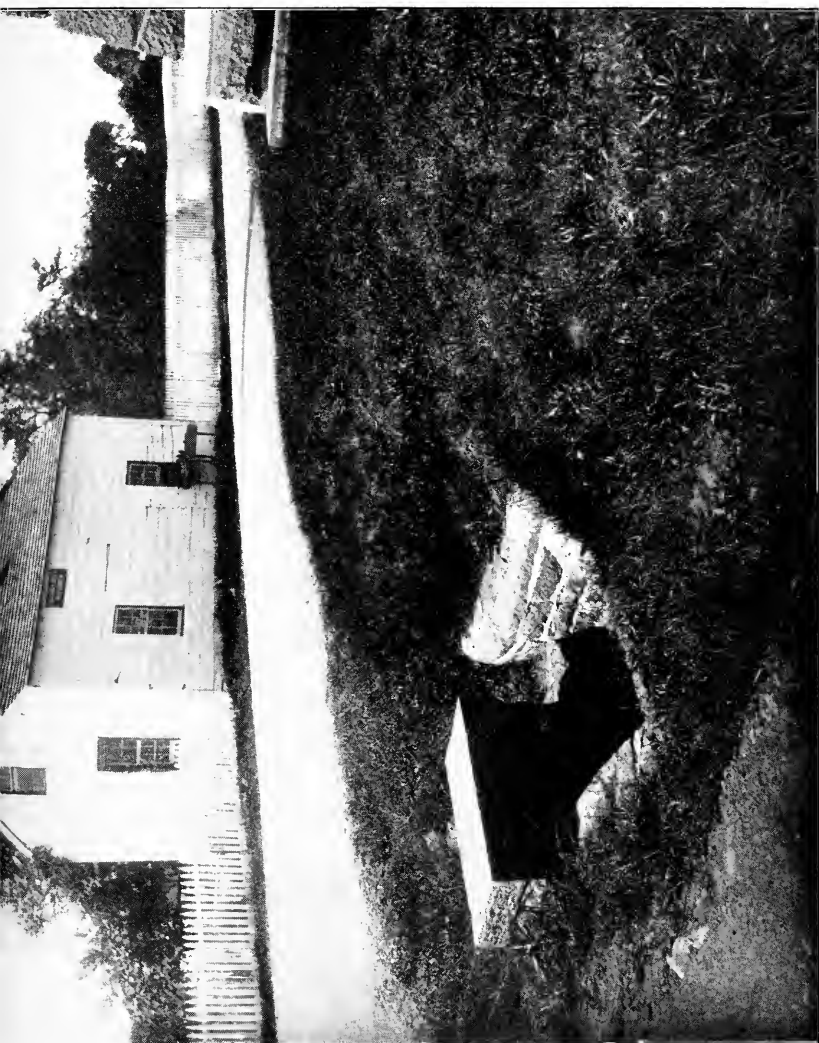


HITCHING RAIL, SLOCUM AVENUE SUMMIT OF CULP'S HILL.



STYLE OF STONE WALL REBUILT BY THE COMMISSION ON HANCOCK AVENUE.





CATCH BASIN AT MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS.



MEADE AVENUE, FROM TANEYTOWN ROAD.



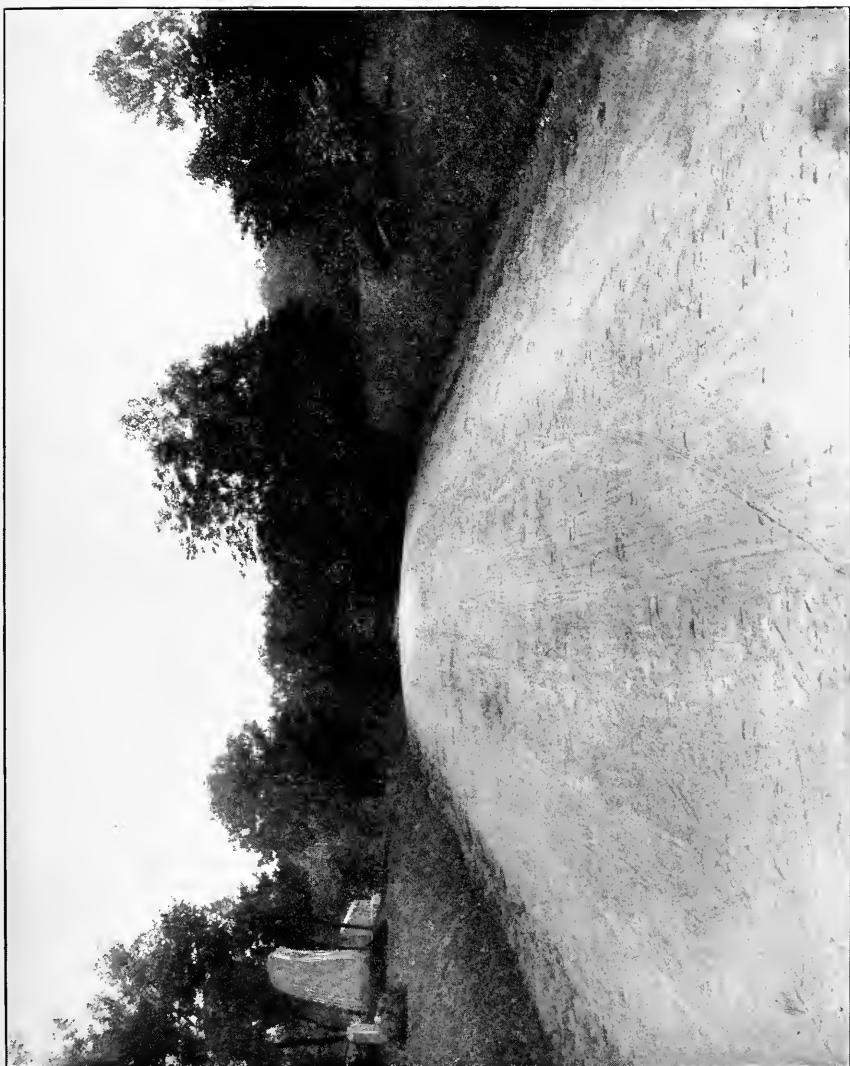
STYLE OF GATE ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION.



MEADE AVENUE, FROM NEAR HANCOCK AVENUE, SHOWING PAVED GUTTERS.



SODDED BANK ON SEDGWICK AVENUE.



SODDED BANKS ON SEDGWICK AVENUE, NEAR WHEAT-FIELD ROAD.



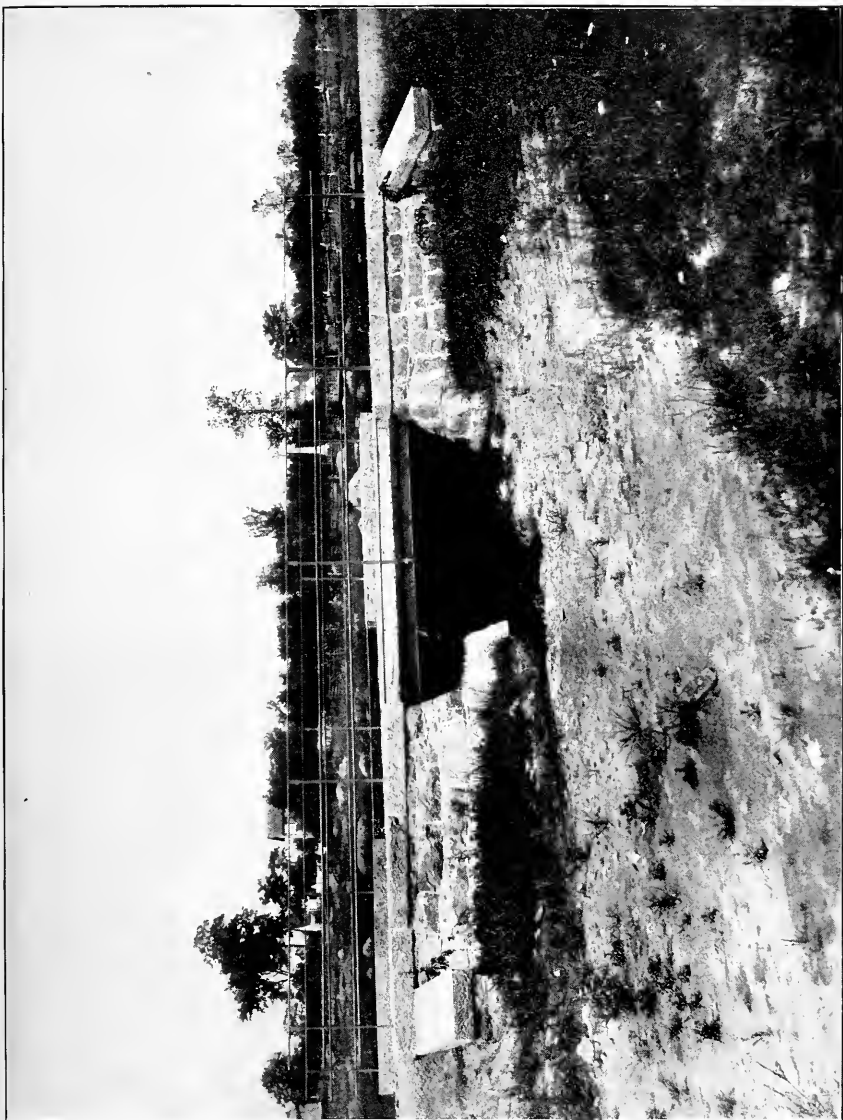
GUARD RAIL ON RETAINING WALL, LITTLE ROUND TOP.



SODDED BANK ON SECTION 6, CONFEDERATE AVENUE.



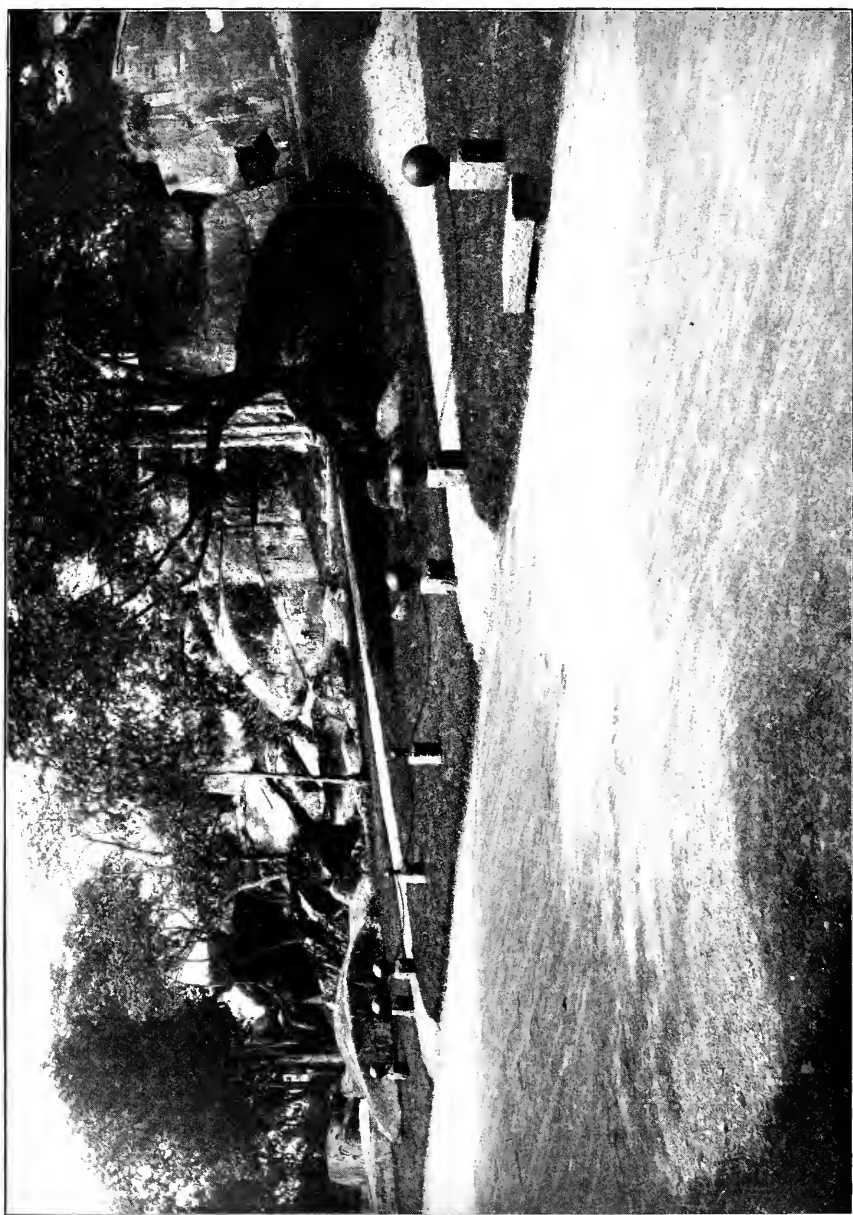
CRAWFORD AVENUE, FROM WHEAT-FIELD ROAD.



BRIDGE ON CRAWFORD AVENUE OVER PLUM RUN.



CRAWFORD AVENUE, FROM DEVIL'S DEN.



GUARD CHAIN AND BALLS AND PATHS AT DEVIL'S DEN.



SHELL, STONES, AND CHAIN, BARLOW KNOLL.



HOWARD AVENUE, LOOKING WEST.



VIEW FROM TOWER OF DOUBLEDAY AND ROBINSON AVENUES, AND HITCHING RAIL.



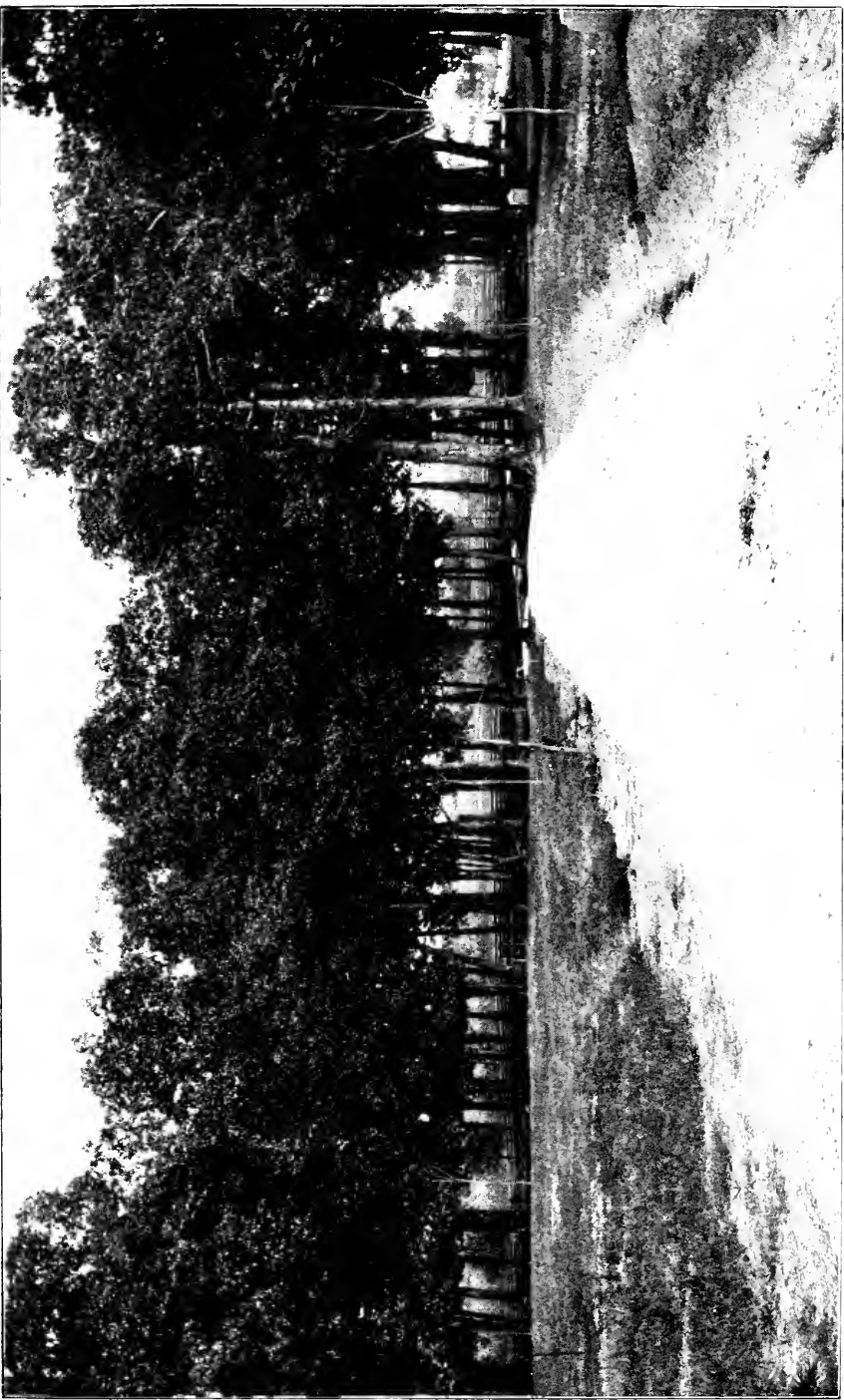
WADSWORTH AVENUE, LOOKING WEST.



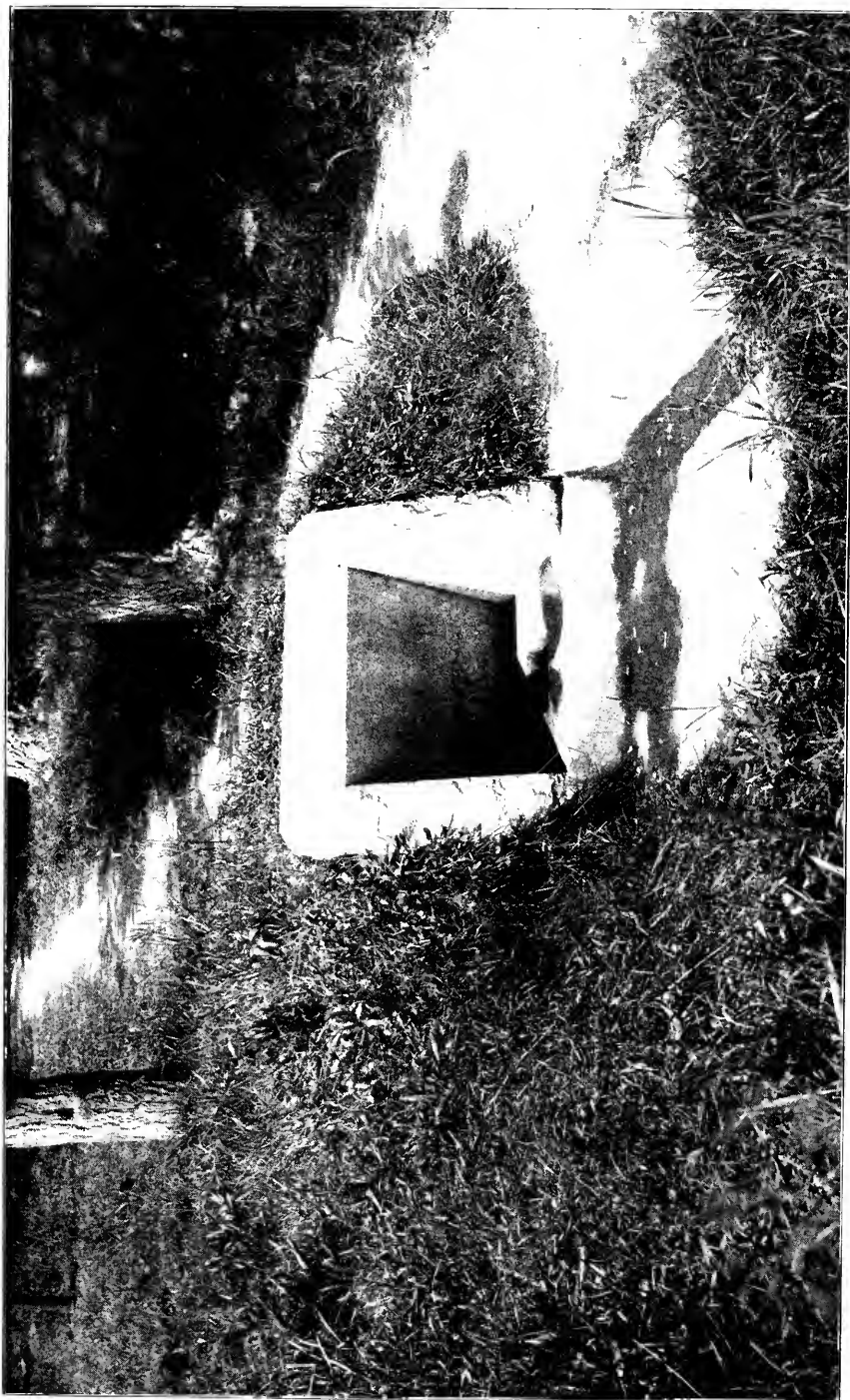
FROM THE INTERSECTION OF WADSWORTH AND REYNOLDS AVENUES, SHOWING STYLE OF TABLET ADOPTED FOR AVENUES.



REYNOLDS AVENUE, LOOKING SOUTH FROM REYNOLDS GROVE.



PIKED ROADWAY THROUGH REYNOLDS GROVE.



MENCHEY'S SPRING, FOOT OF EAST CEMETERY HILL



GEARY AVENUE ON CULP'S HILL, NEAR SPANGLER'S SPRING, SHOWING FOUNDATION AND SHOULDER STONES.



GEARY AVENUE ALONG RAVINE IN FRONT OF ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA MONUMENT.



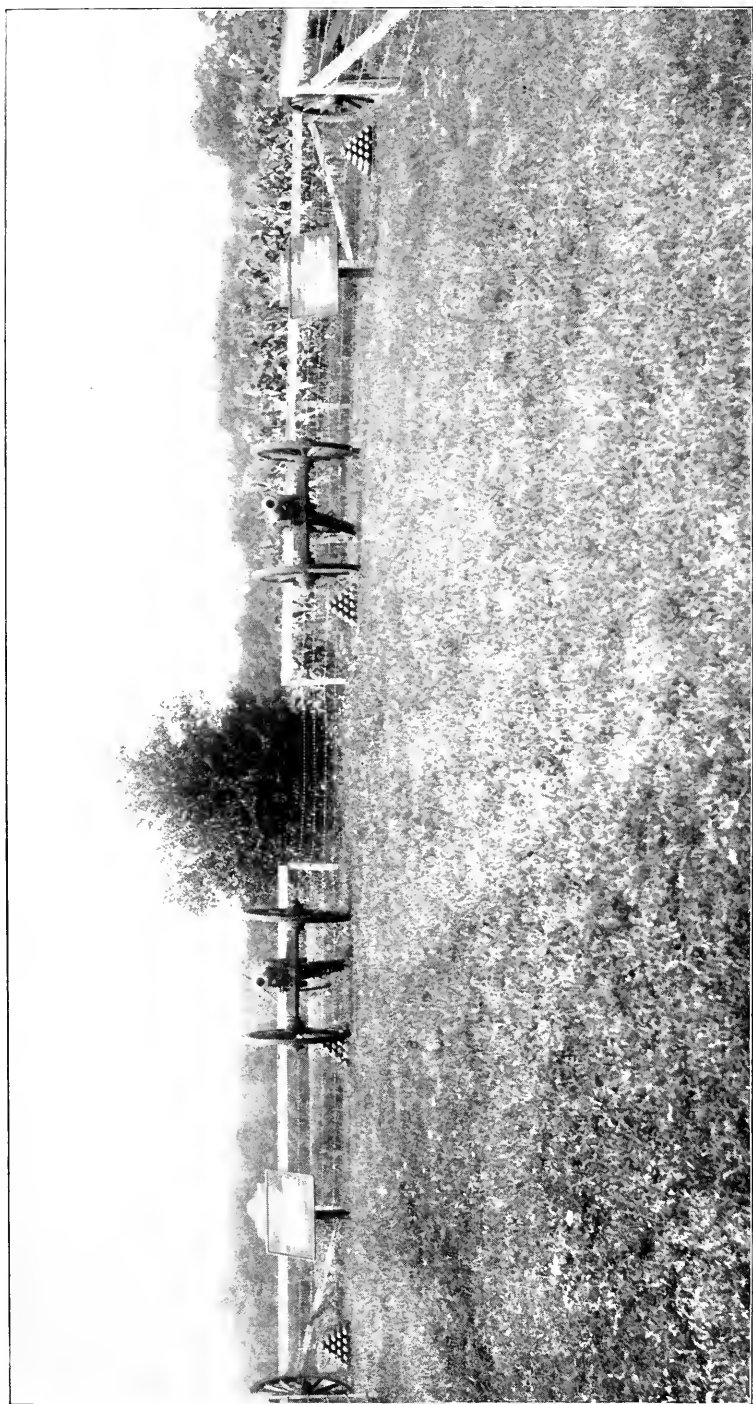
GEARY AVENUE, FROM NEAR SPANGLER'S SPRING.



GEARY AVENUE, FROM INTERSECTION WITH SLOCUM AVENUE.



SECTION KINZIES BATTERY K, FIFTH UNITED STATES, CULP'S HILL.



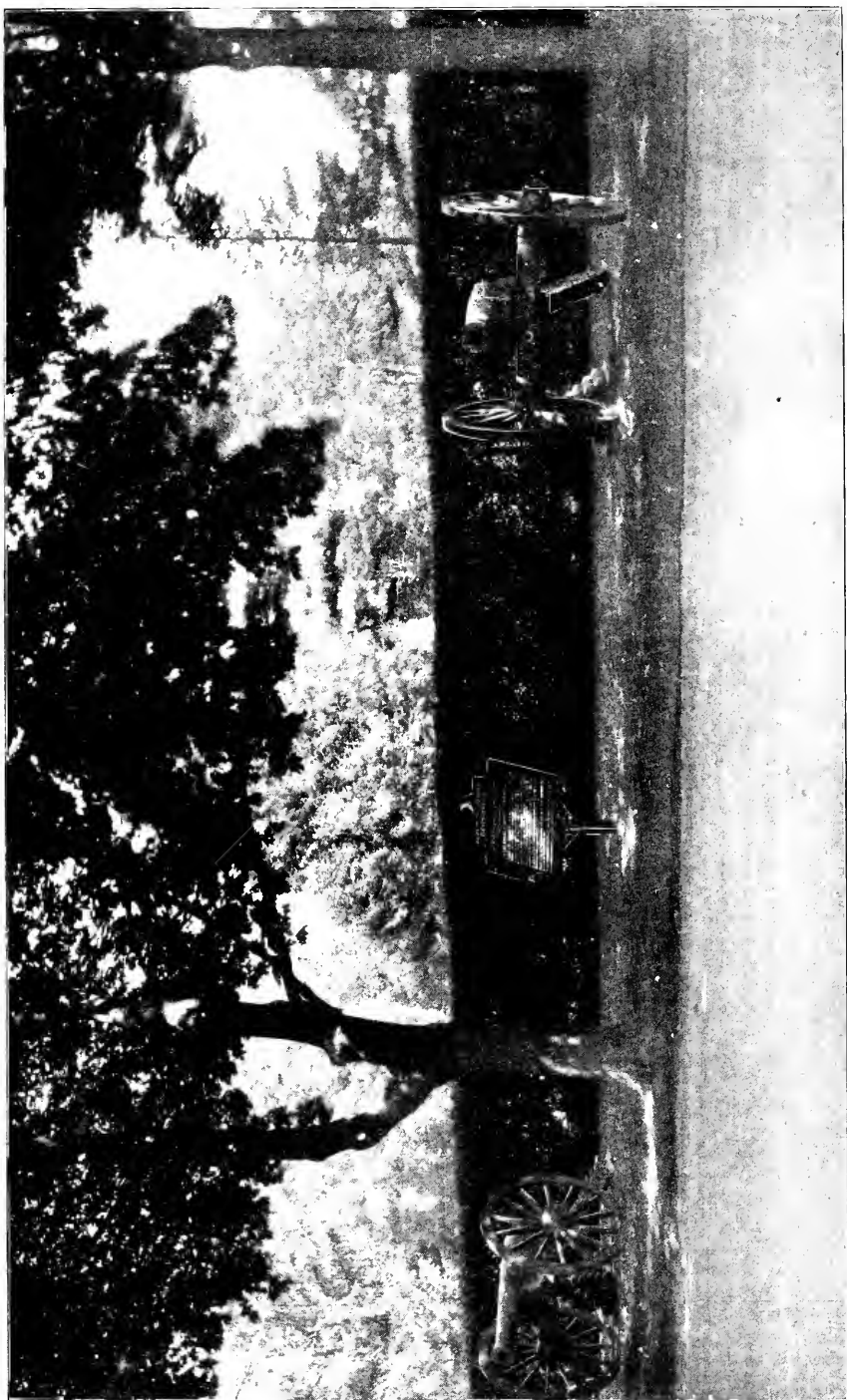
RUGG'S BATTERY F, FOURTH UNITED STATES, AND KINZIE'S BATTERY K, FIFTH UNITED STATES.



SECTION TAFT'S FIFTH NEW YORK. EVERGREEN CEMETERY.



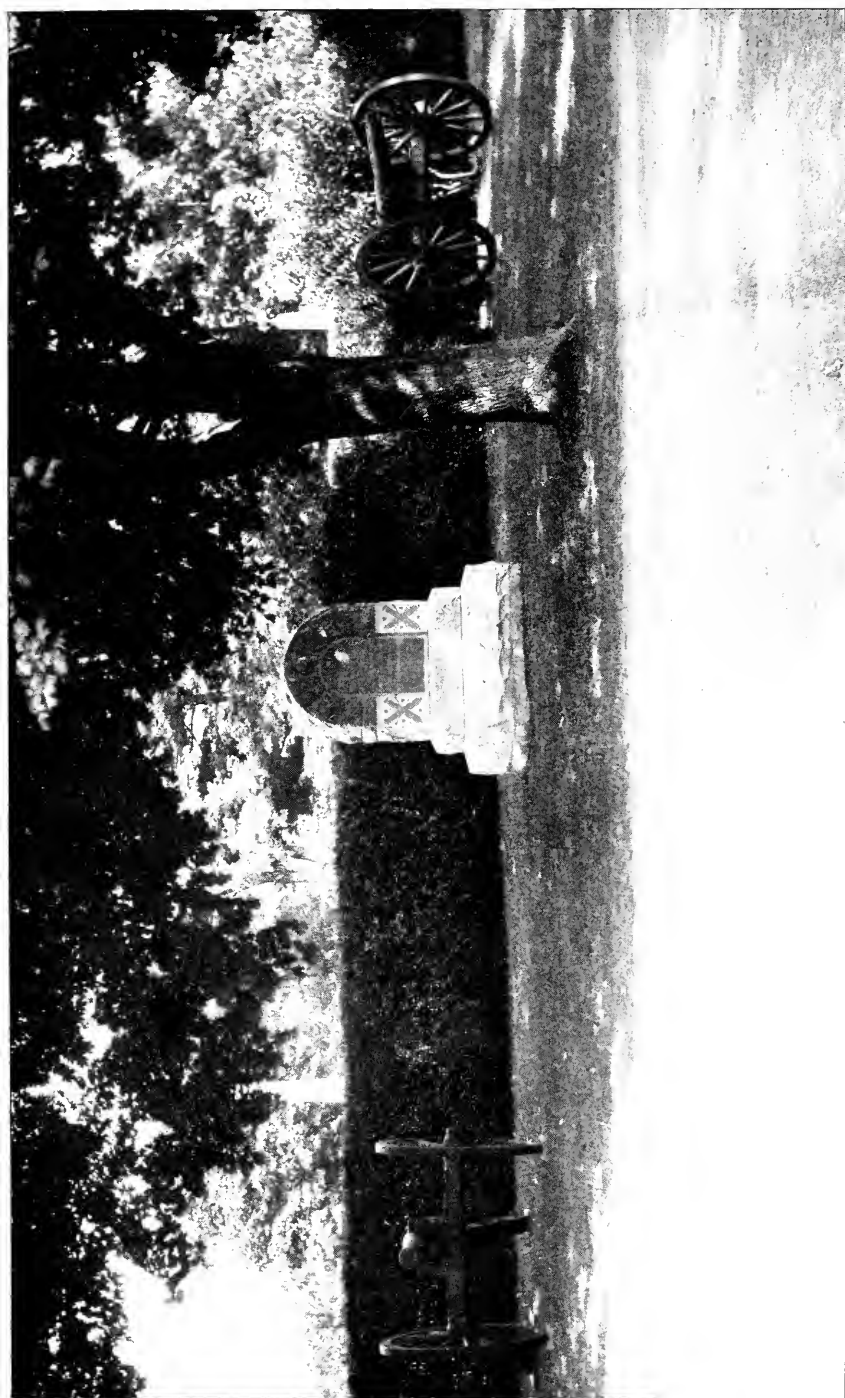
DILGER'S BATTERY 1, FIRST OHIO, NATIONAL CEMETERY.



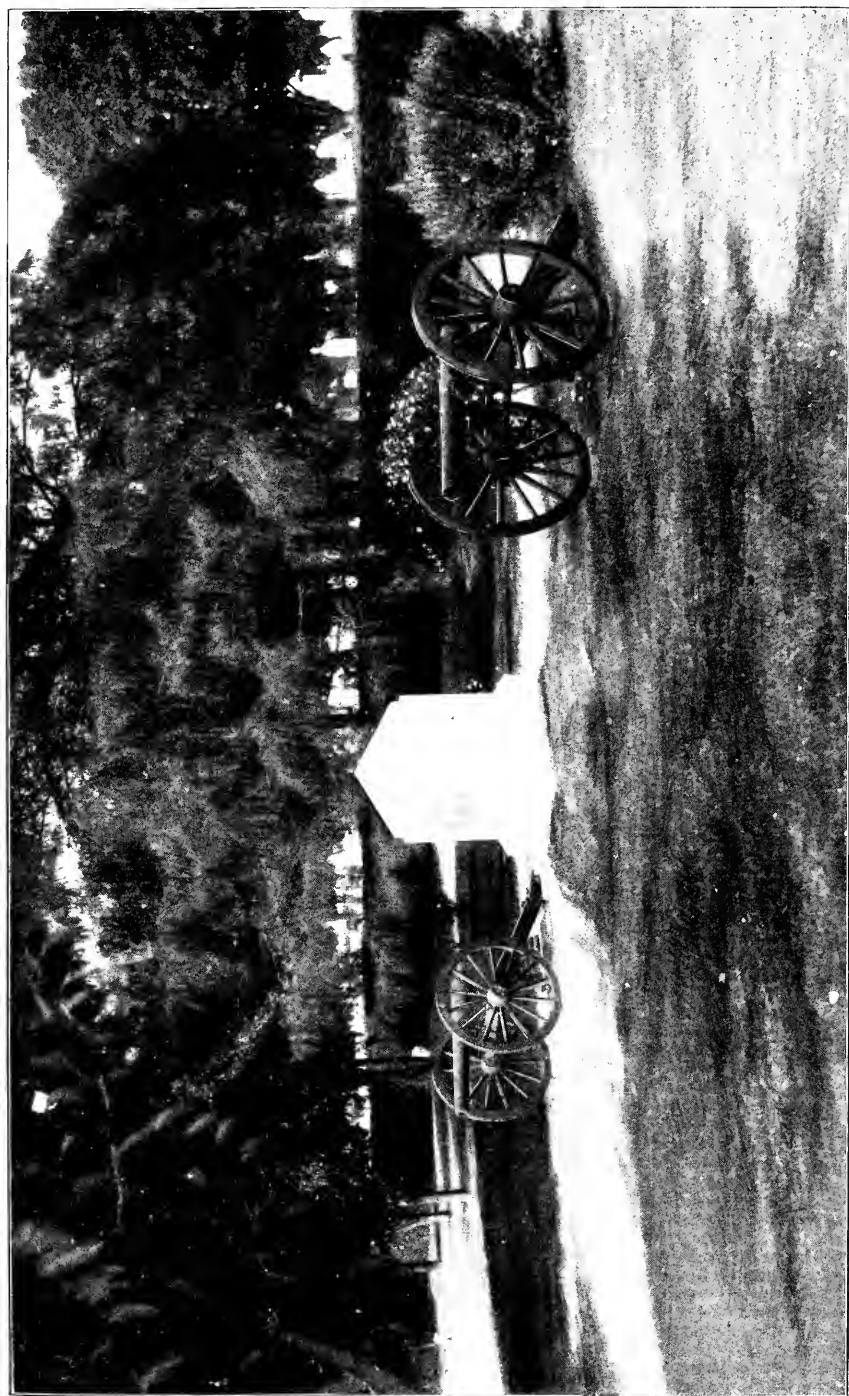
BANCROFT BATTERY G, FOURTH UNITED STATES NATIONAL CEMETERY.



EAKIN'S BATTERY H, FIRST UNITED STATES, NATIONAL CEMETERY.



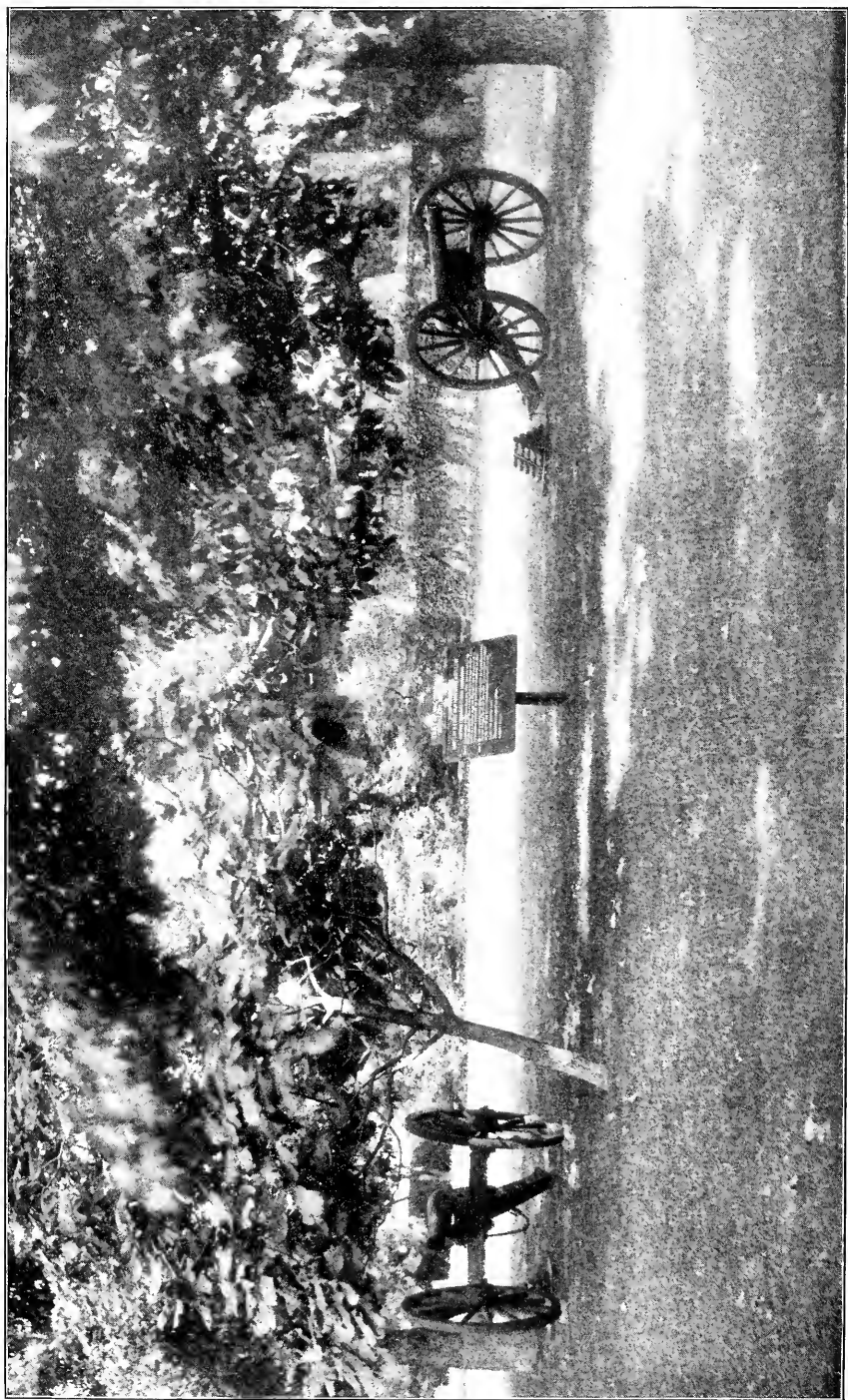
HILL'S BATTERY C, FIRST WEST VIRGINIA. NATIONAL CEMETERY.



McCartney's Battery A, First Massachusetts, National Cemetery.



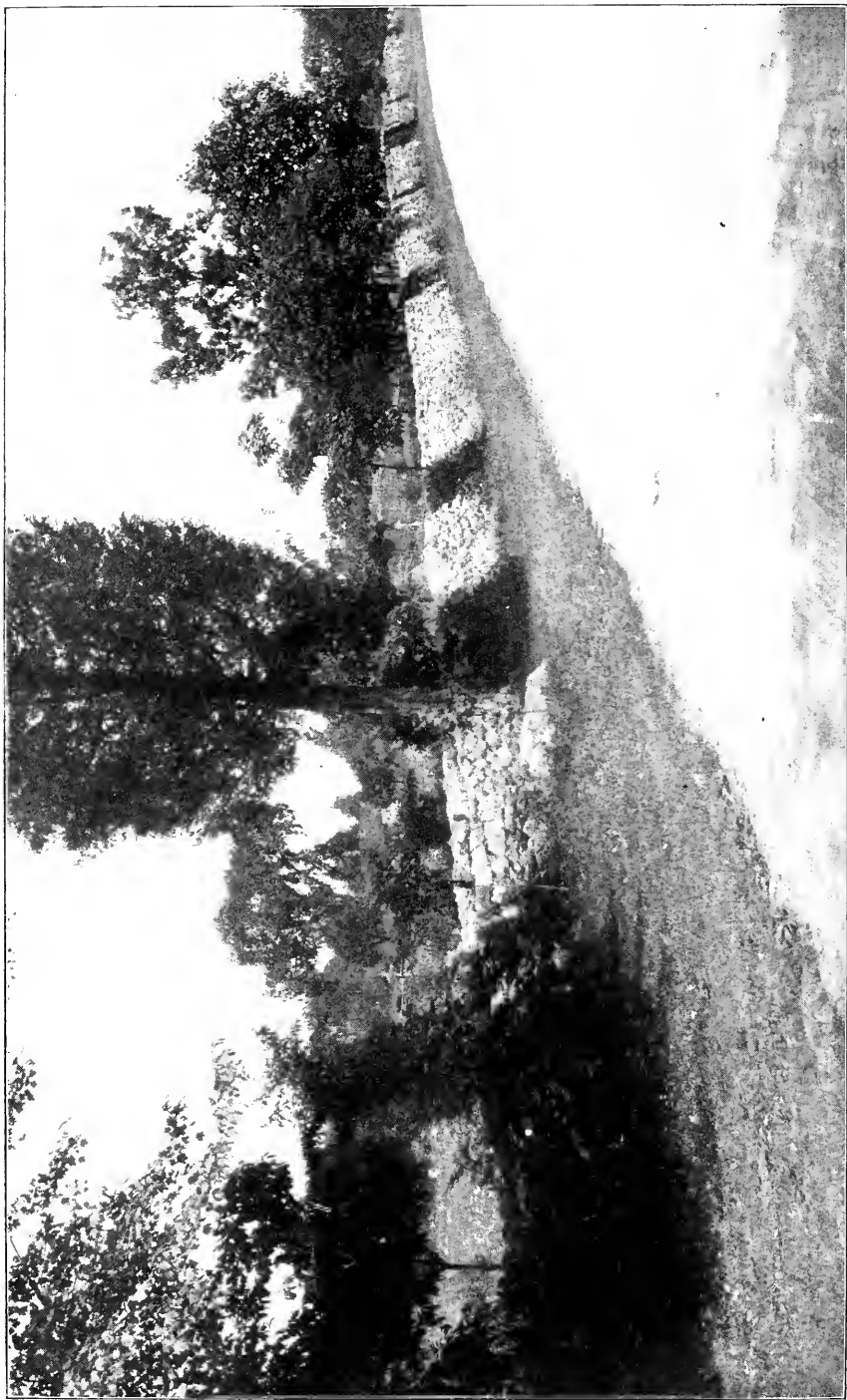
HALL'S SECOND MAINE BATTERY, NATIONAL CEMETERY.



EDGELL'S FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE BATTERY.



BREASTWORKS IN PATTERSON FIELD EAST OF HANCOCK AVENUE.



STONE WALL REBUILT ON SEDGWICK AVENUE.



WHEAT-FIELD ROAD, CONNECTING SICKLES AVENUE.



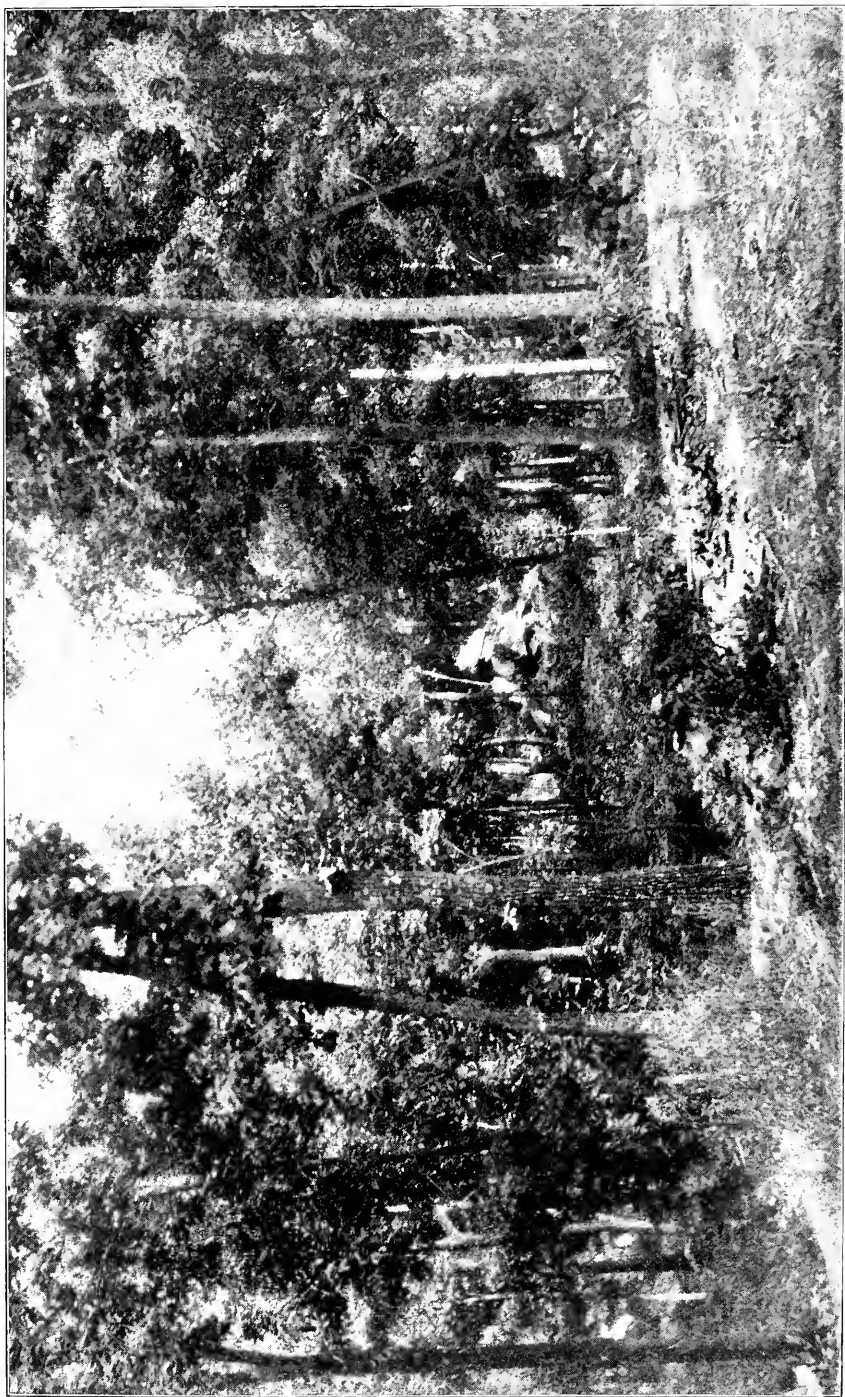
PATH TO SUMMIT OF BIG ROUND TOP, FROM AVENUE.



PATH NEAR SUMMIT OF BIG ROUND TOP



PATH NEAR SUMMIT OF BIG ROUND TOP, LOOKING TOWARD BASE OF HILL.



VISTA NEAR SUMMIT OF BIG ROUND TOP, SHOWING THE SPHINX.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA
LONGSTREET'S CORPS HOOD'S DIVISION

LAW'S BRIGADE

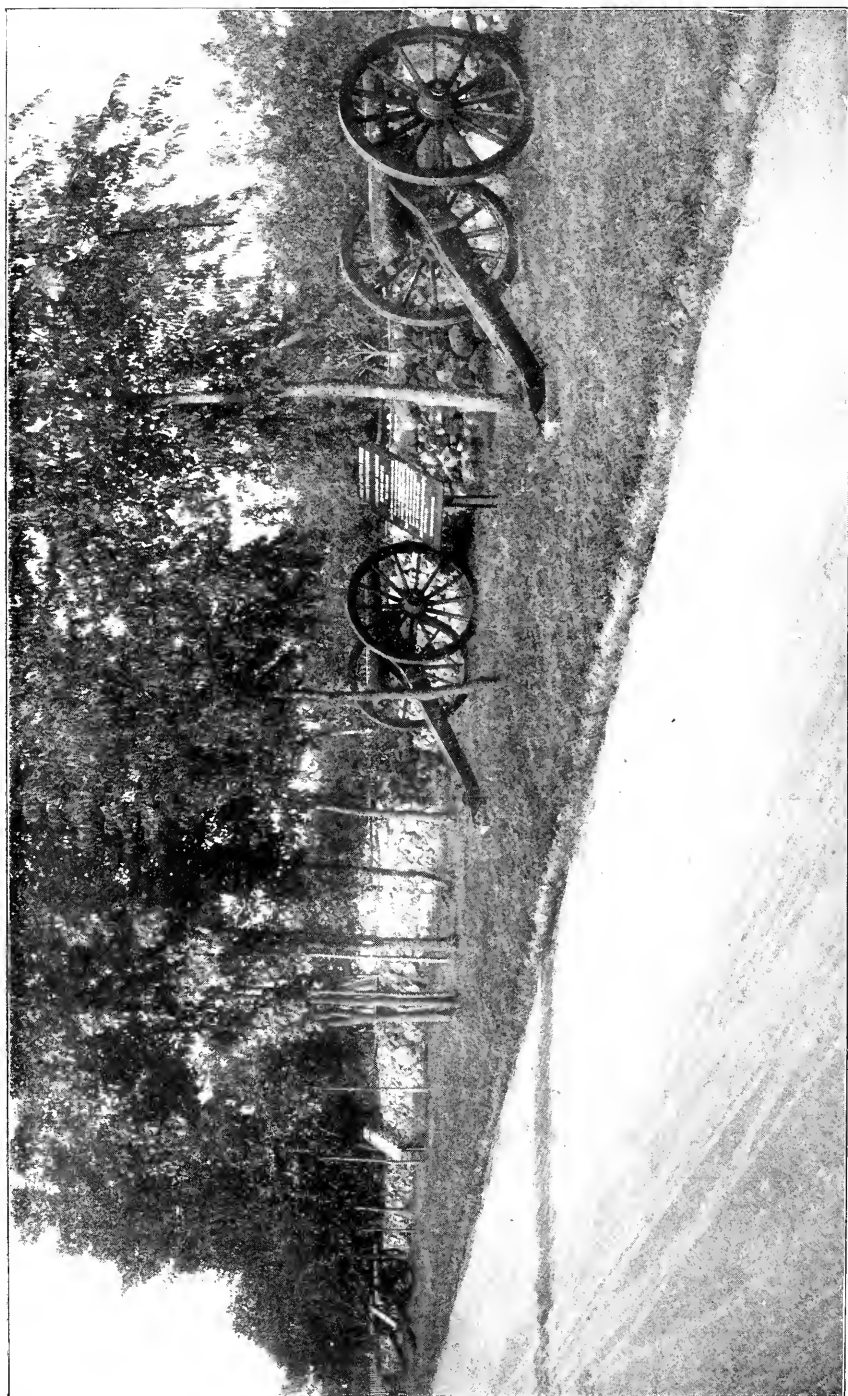
4TH. 15TH. 44TH. 47TH. 48TH. ALABAMA INFANTRY

JULY 2 LEFT NEW GULFORD 25 MILES DISTANT AT 3 A.M. ARRIVED AND FORMED
LINE 50 YARDS WEST OF THIS ABOUT 4 P.M. AND ADVANCED AGAINST THE
UNION POSITIONS. THE 4TH. 15TH. AND 47TH. REGIMENTS ATTACKED LITTLE
ROUND TOP AND CONTINUED THE ASSAULT UNTIL DARK. THE 44TH. AND 48TH.
ASSISTED IN CAPTURING DEVIL'S DEN AND 3 GUNS OF SMITH'S NEW YORK
BATTERY

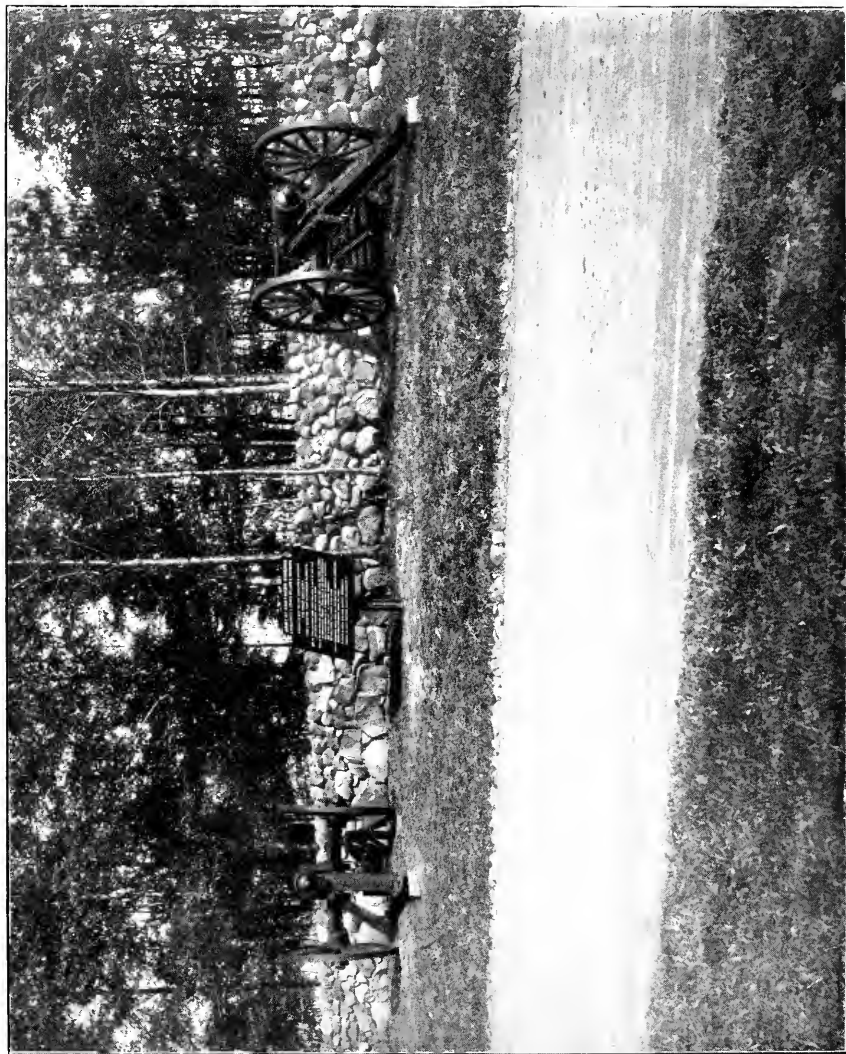
JULY 3 OCCUPIED THE BREASTWORKS ON WEST SLOPE OF ROUND TOP. THE 4TH.
AND 15TH. REGIMENTS ASSISTED AT 5 P.M. IN REPULSING CAVALRY LED
BY BRIG. GEN. FARNSWORTH IN PLUM RUN VALLEY AT 11 P.M. THE
BRIGADE TOOK POSITION NEAR HERE

JULY 5 ABOUT 5 A.M. BEGAN ITS MARCH TO HAGERSTOWN MD.

PRESENT ABOUT 1500 LOSSES ABOUT 550



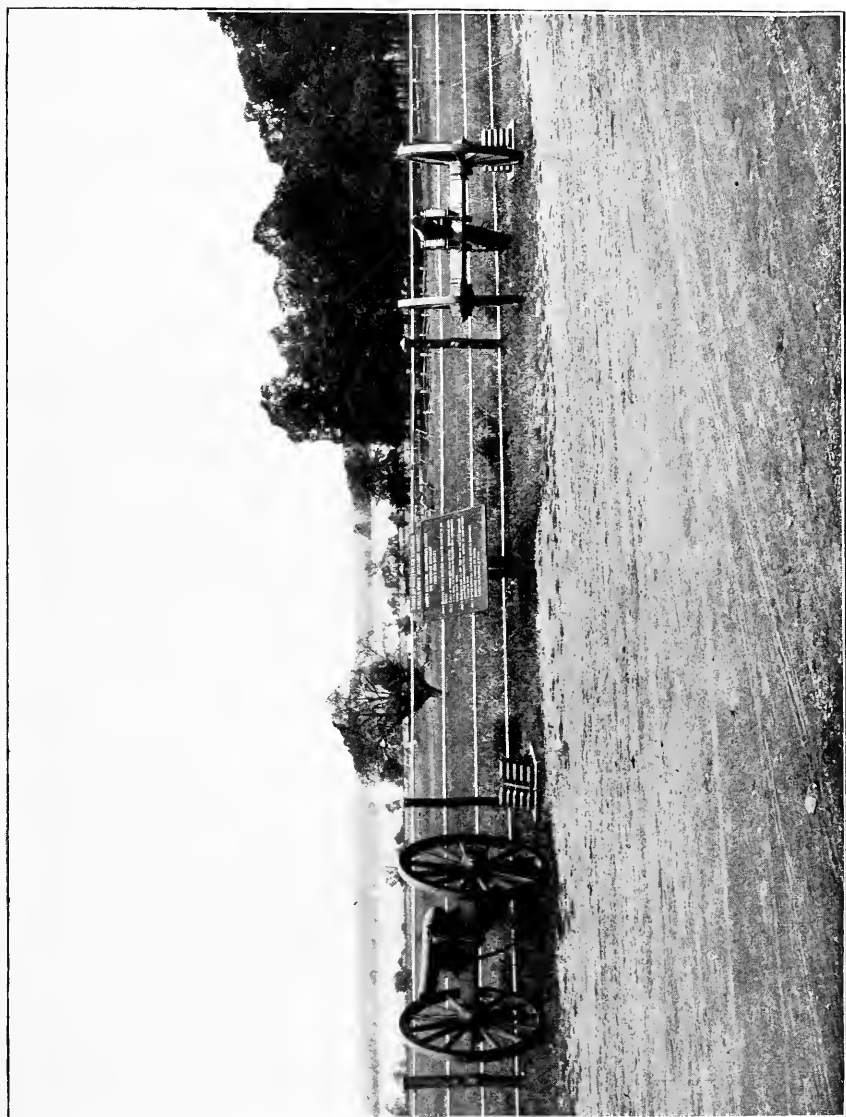
TAYLOR'S AND PARKER'S BATTERY SECTION 4, CONFEDERATE AVENUE.



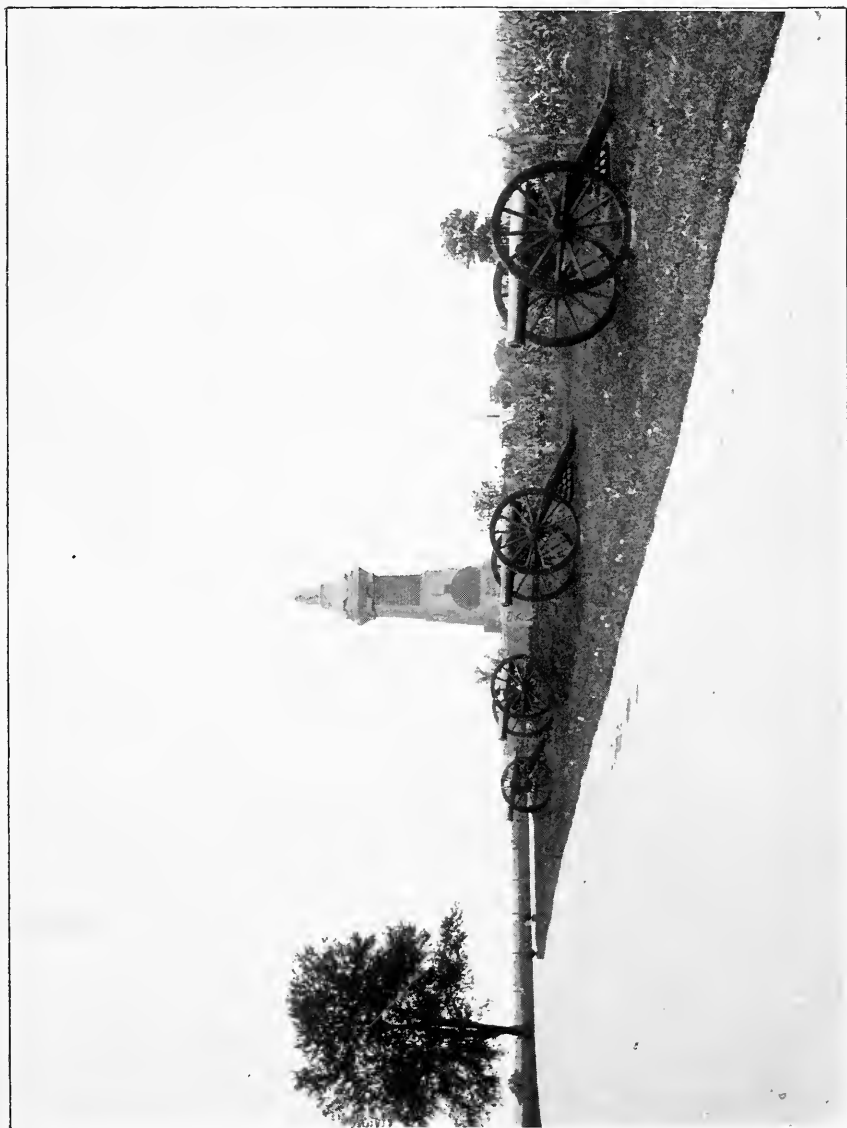
CARLTON'S BATTERY, SECTION 4, CONFEDERATE AVENUE.



HURF'S HARDWAY (ALABAMA) ARTILLERY OF WHITWORTH GUNS.



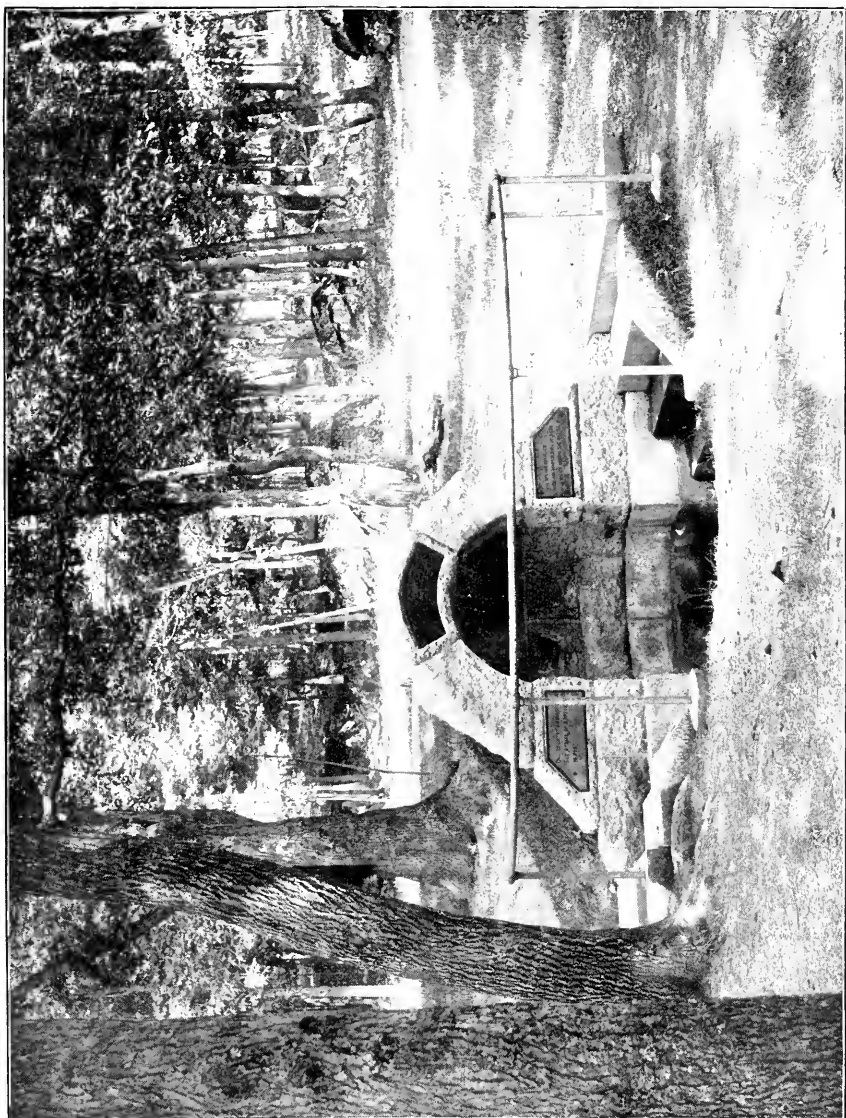
CUNNINGHAM'S BATTERY, SEMINARY AVENUE.



DILGER'S FIRST OHIO BATTERY, HOWARD AVENUE.



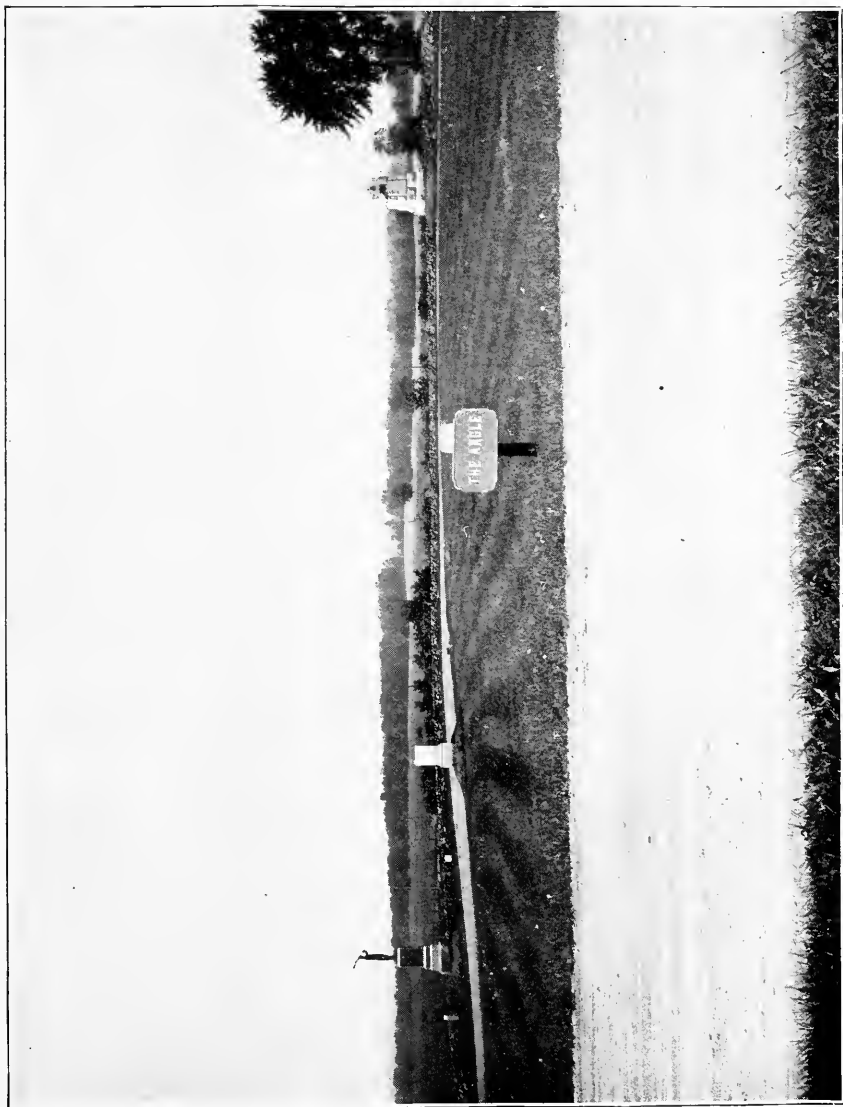
STEVENS KNOLL, SHOWING POSITION FOR STATUE TO GENERAL SLOCUM.



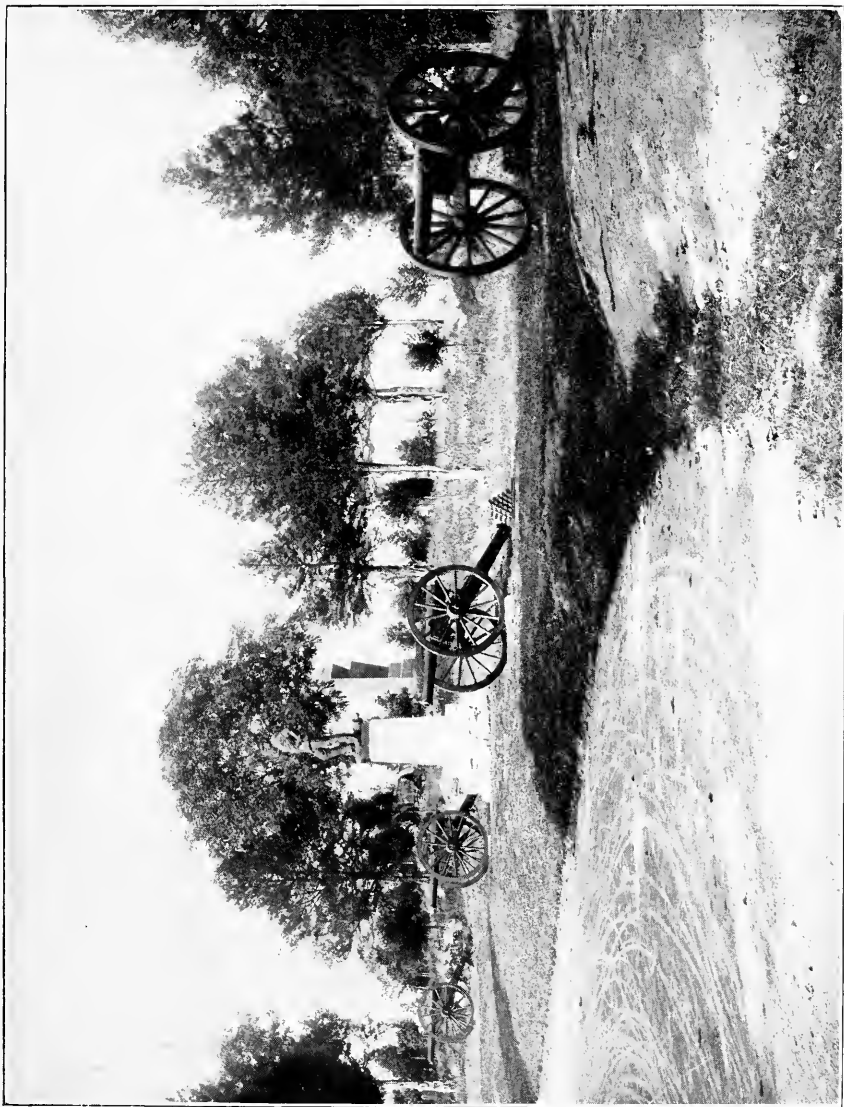
SPANGLER'S SPRING, FOOT OF CULP'S HILL.



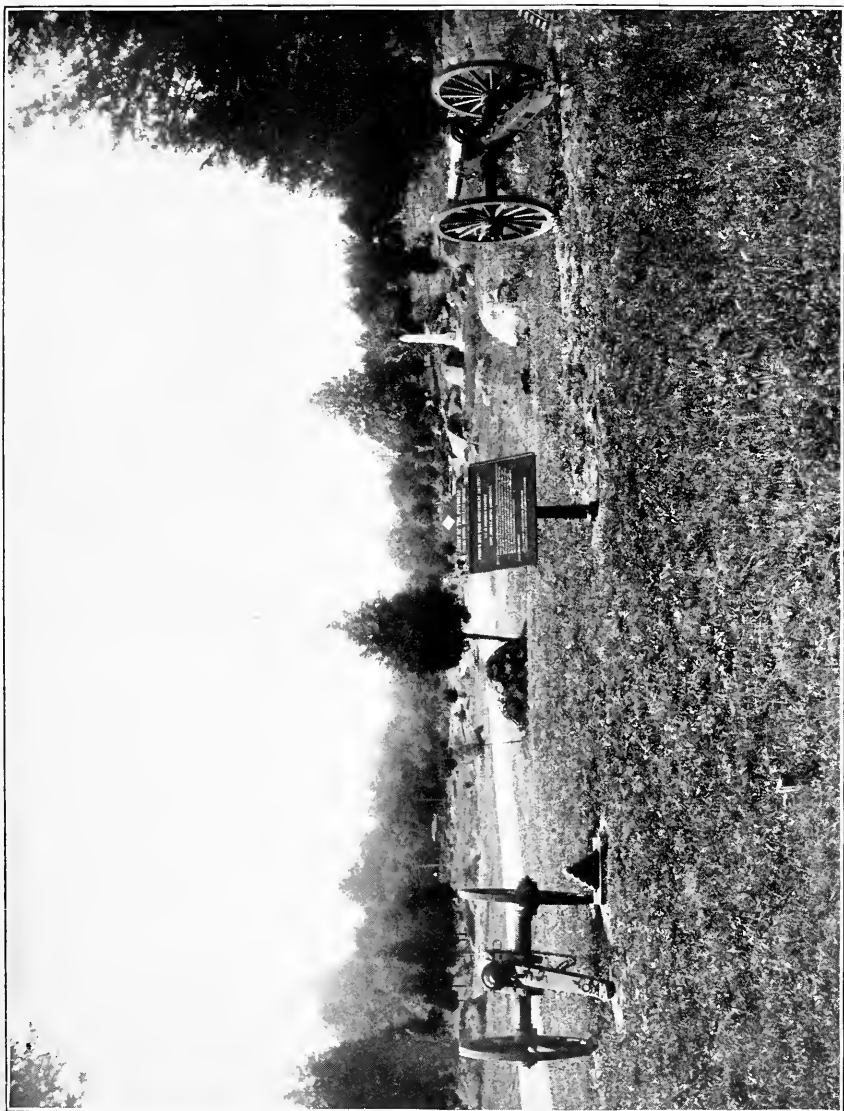
ENTRANCE TO EAST CONFEDERATE AVENUE FROM SLOCUM AVENUE.



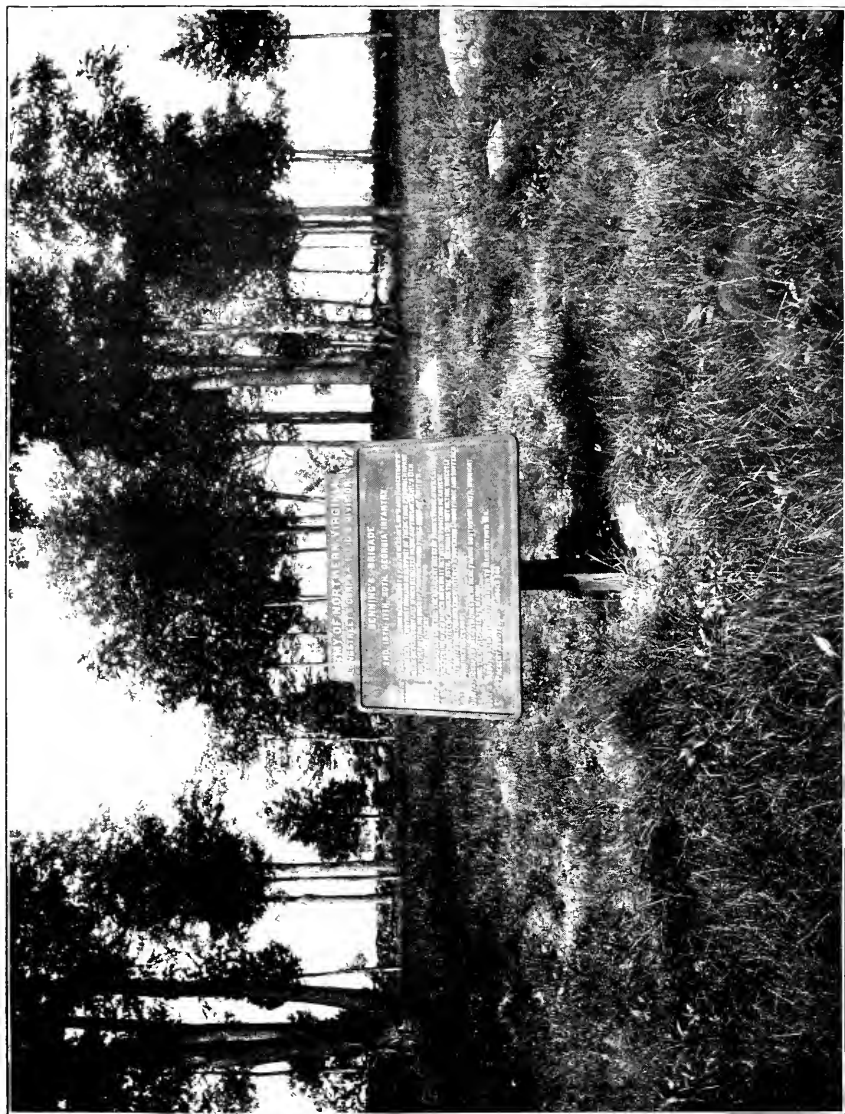
STYLE OF TABLE ADOPTED TO MARK HISTORICAL PLACES.



SMITH'S FOURTH NEW YORK BATTERY, WEST OF DEVIL'S DEN.



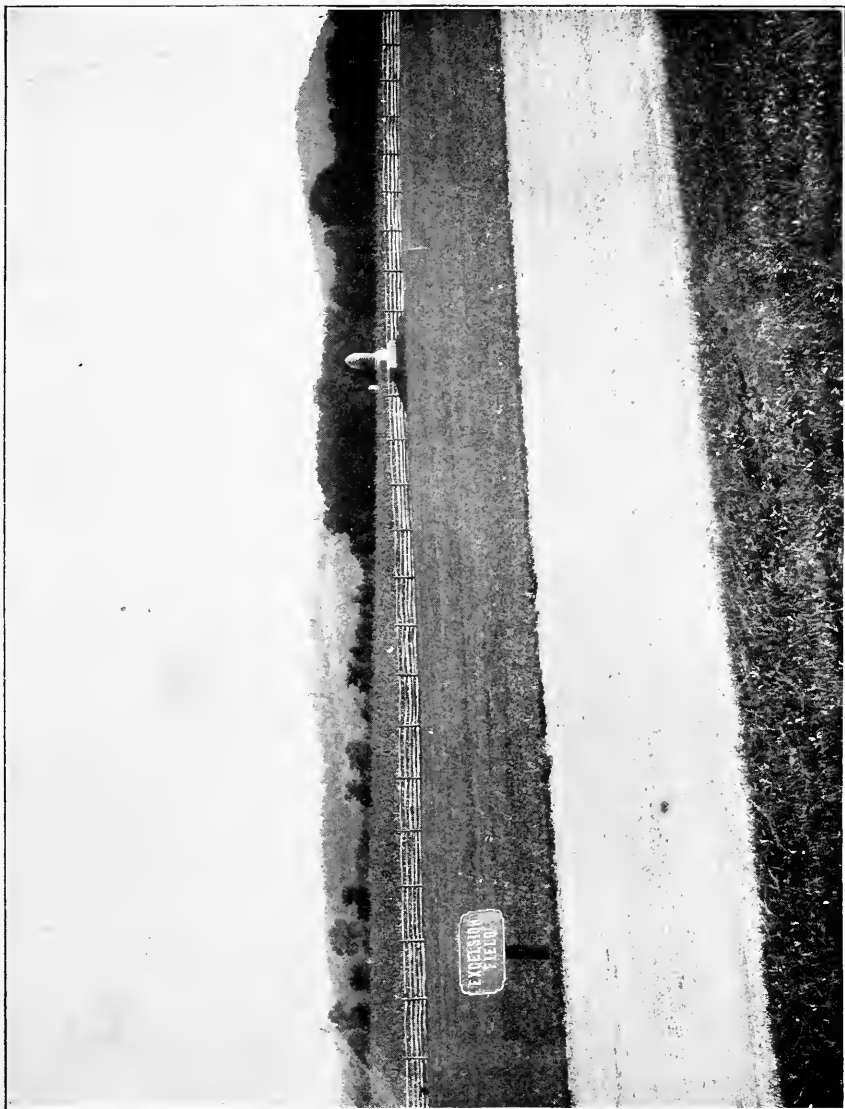
SECTION FOUR NEW YORK BATTERY, CRAWFORD AVENUE.



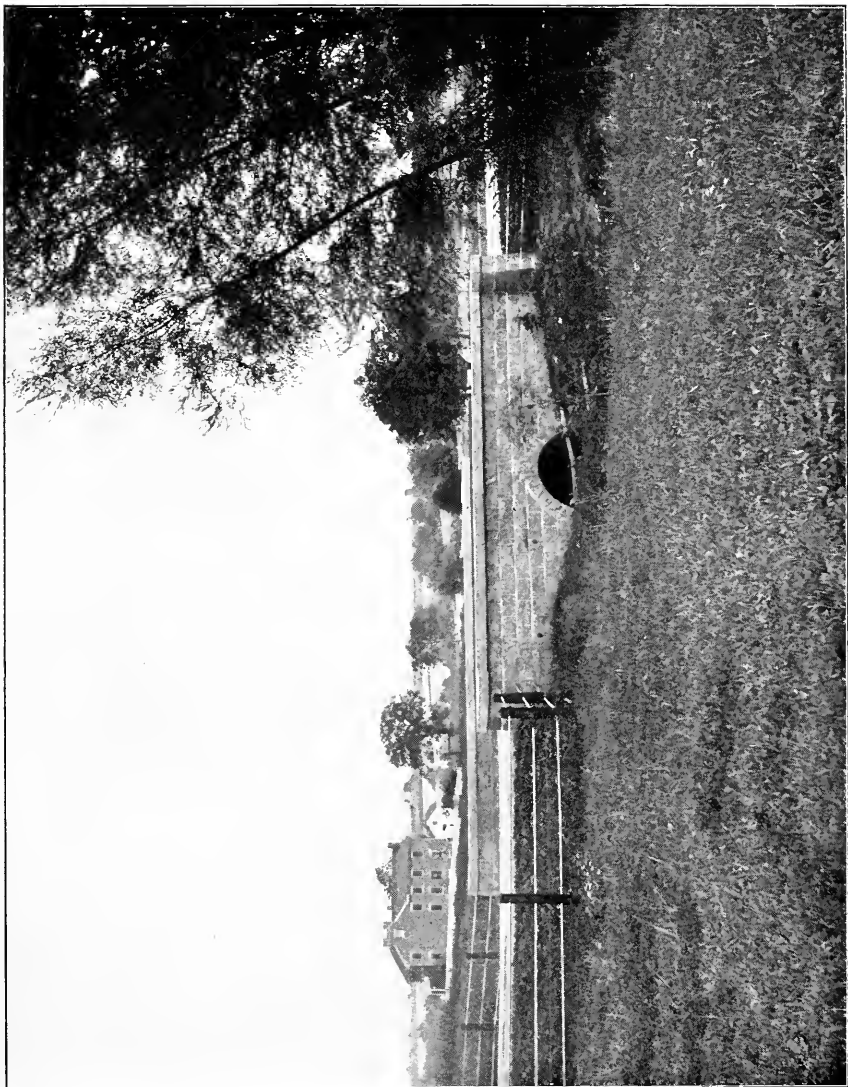
BENNING'S BRIGADE TABLET, CONFEDERATE AVENUE, SECTION 5.



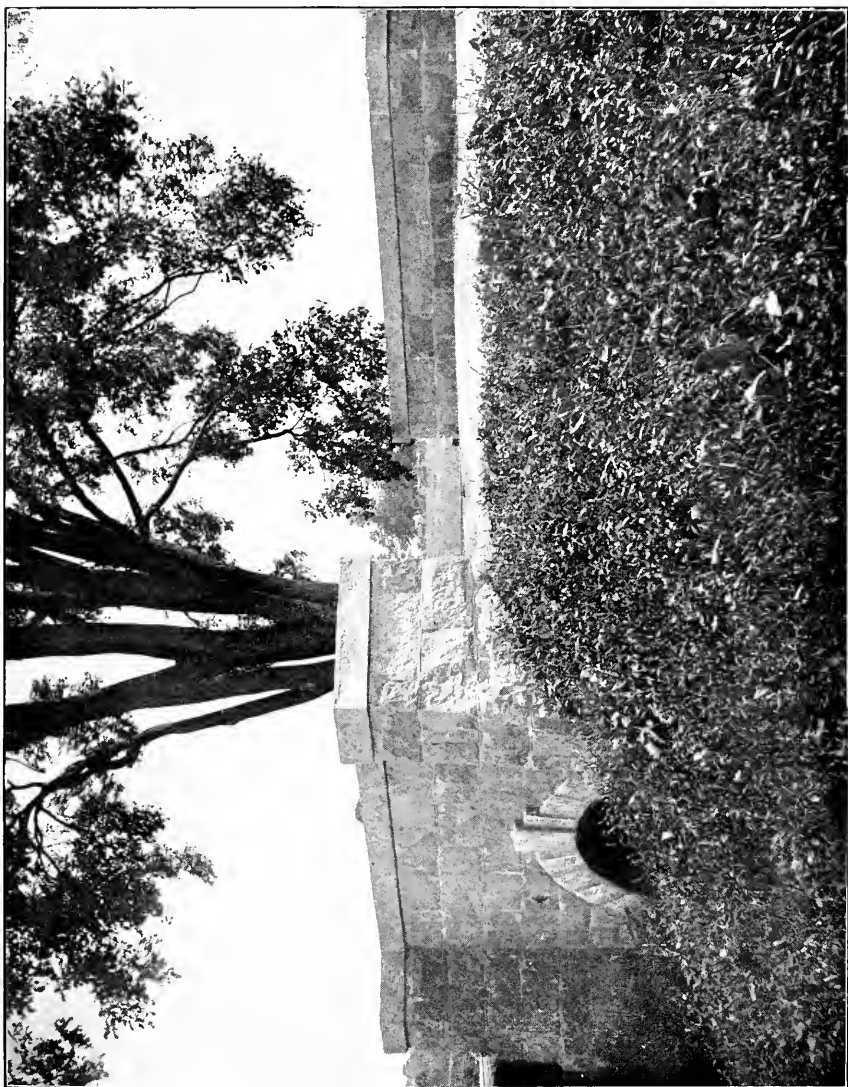
ELEVENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY TABLET, BURBANK'S BRIGADE, IN GROVE SOUTH OF WHEAT-FIELD.



TABLET MARKING EXCELSIOR FIELD.



BRIDGE OVER CULP'S RUN, EAST CONFEDERATE AVENUE.



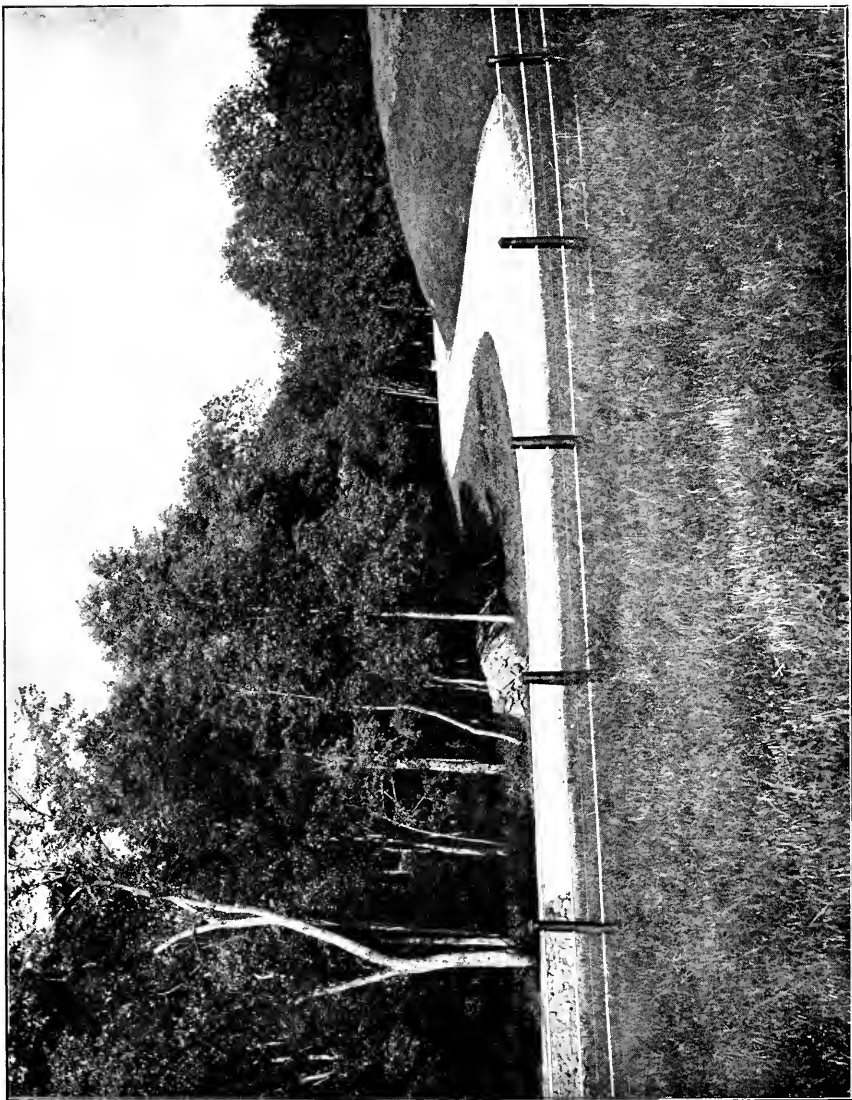
CULVERT NO. 1, EAST CONFEDERATE AVENUE.



EAST CONFEDERATE AVENUE SHOWING PAVED GUTTER.



CULVERT NO. 2, EAST CONFEDERATE AVENUE.



EAST CONFEDERATE AVENUE, SHOWING BREASTWORKS OF JONES'S BRIGADE REBUILT.



EAST CONFEDERATE AVENUE, LOOKING NORTH.



HANCOCK AVENUE, LOOKING SOUTH.

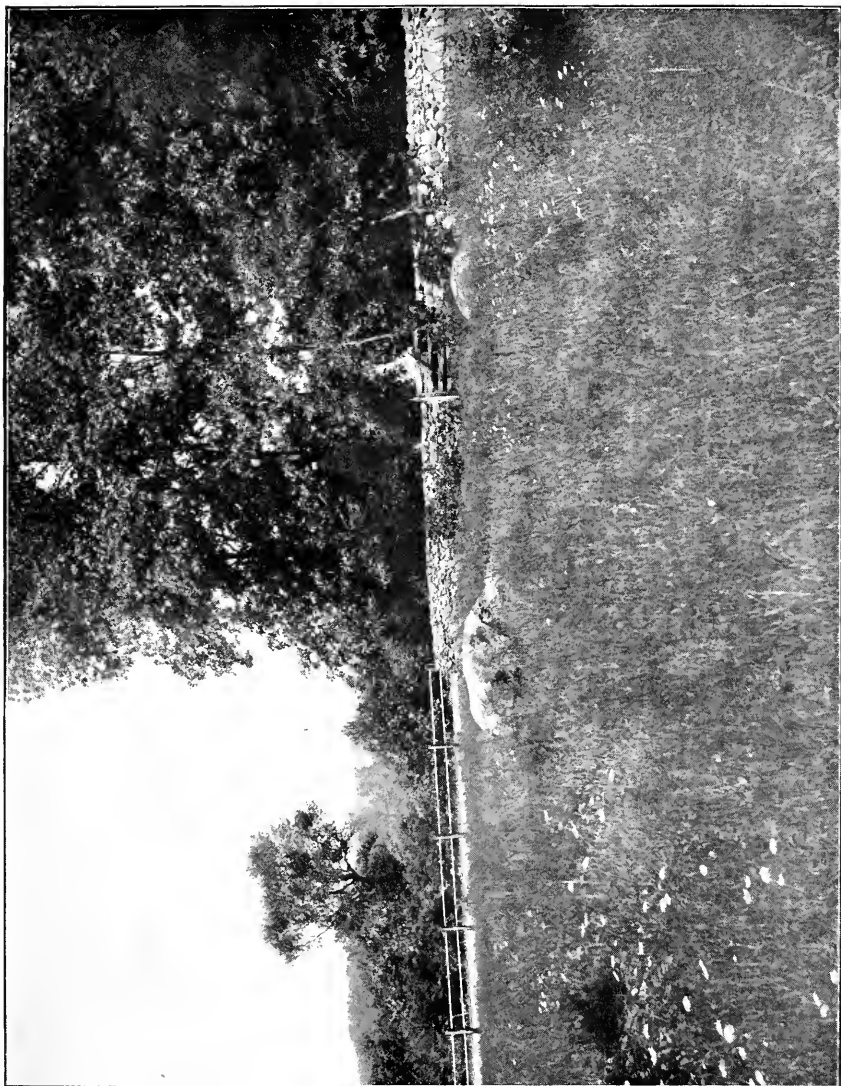


HANCOCK AVENUE, LOOKING NORTH.

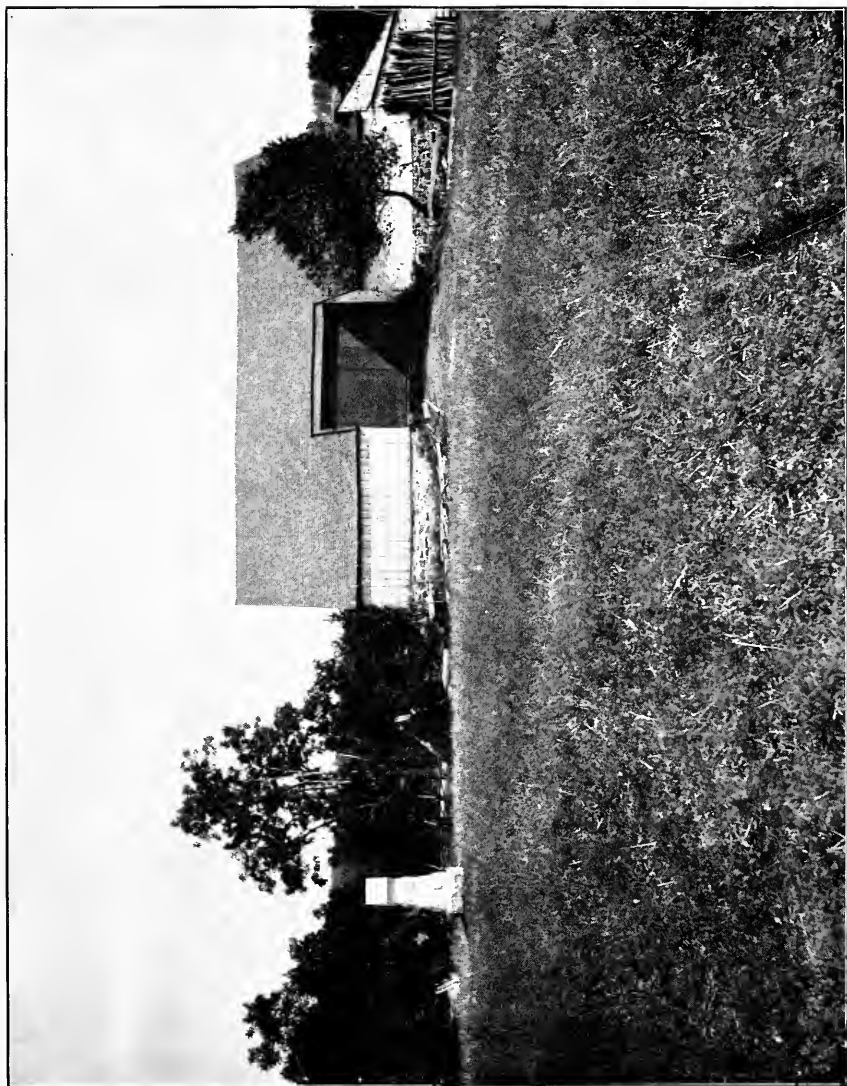




SEDGWICK AVENUE, STONE WALL REBUILT THROUGH WEIKERT FARM.



SEDGWICK AVENUE, NEW FENCE AND STONE WALL REBUILT ALONG SWISHER FIELD,



MARKER WHERE MAJ. GEN. D. E. SICKLES WAS WOUNDED, AND TROSTLE BARN.



MARKER ERECTED WHERE MAJ. GEN. D. E. SICKLES WAS WOUNDED.



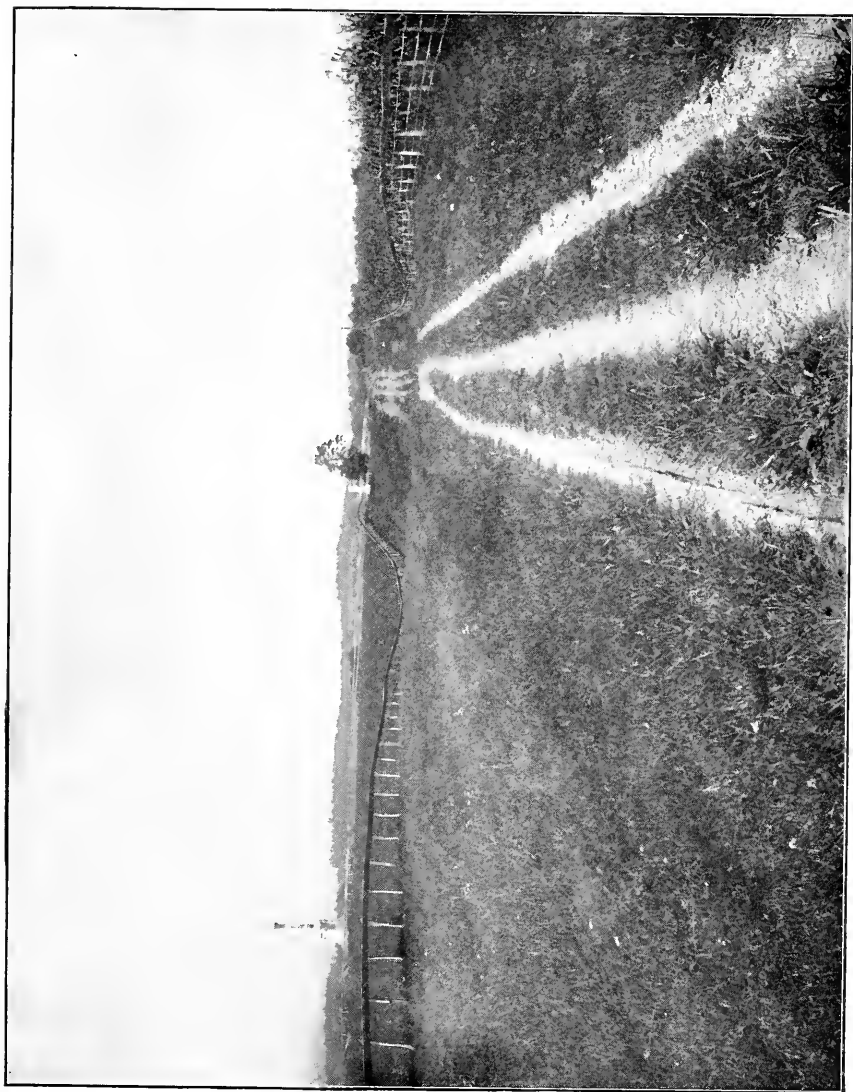
WHEAT-FIELD ROAD, SHOWING PAVED GUTTER AND NEW POST FENCE.



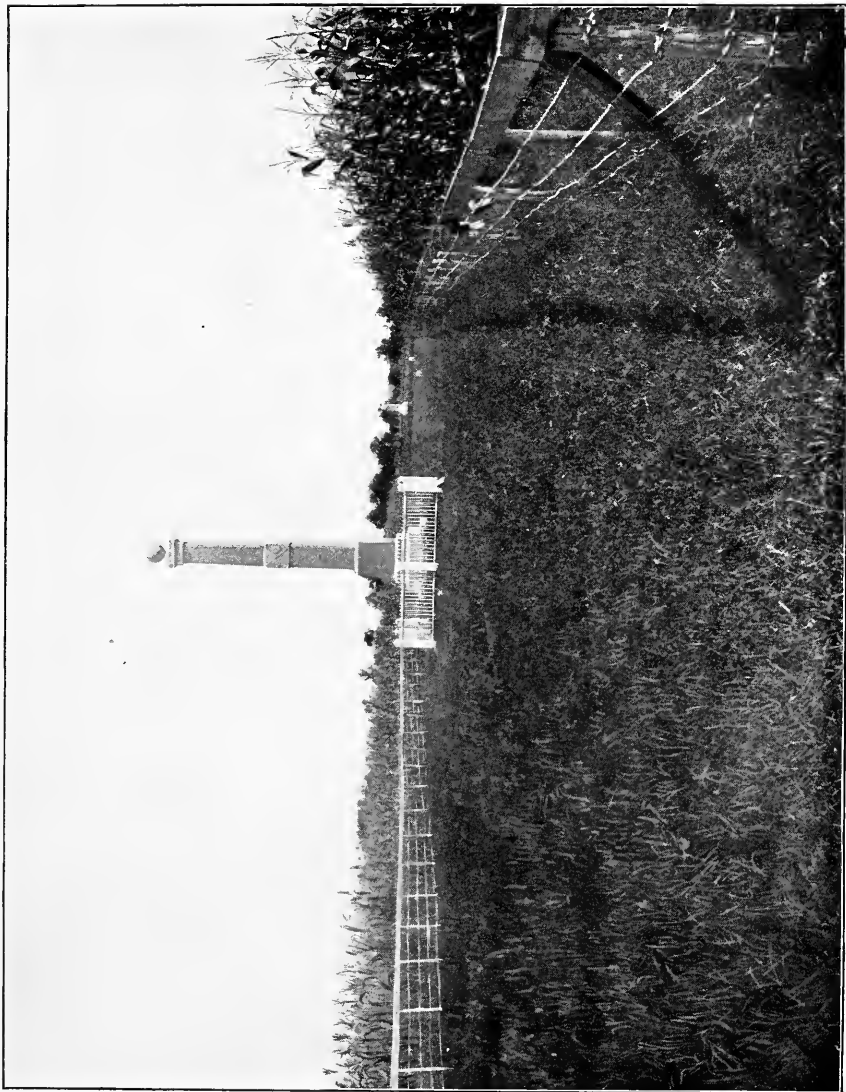
PLEASONTON AVENUE, SHOWING FOUNDATION STONES.



WEST CONFEDERATE AVENUE. SHOWING FOUNDATION STONES.



EAST CAVALRY FIELD, GREGG AVENUE.



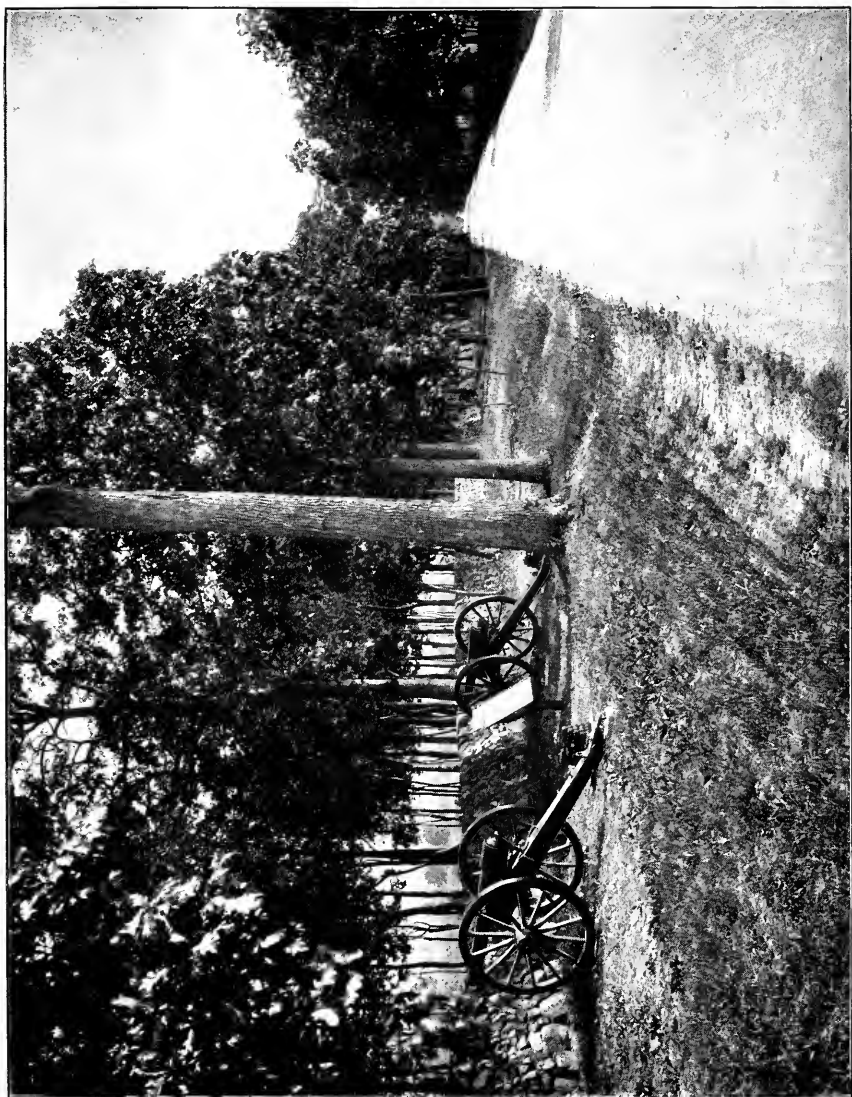
EAST CAVALRY FIELD, CAVALRY SHAFT.



EAST CAVALRY FIELD, RANDOL'S BATTERIES E AND G, FIRST UNITED STATES.



STATUE TO JOHN BURNS ON STONE AVENUE.



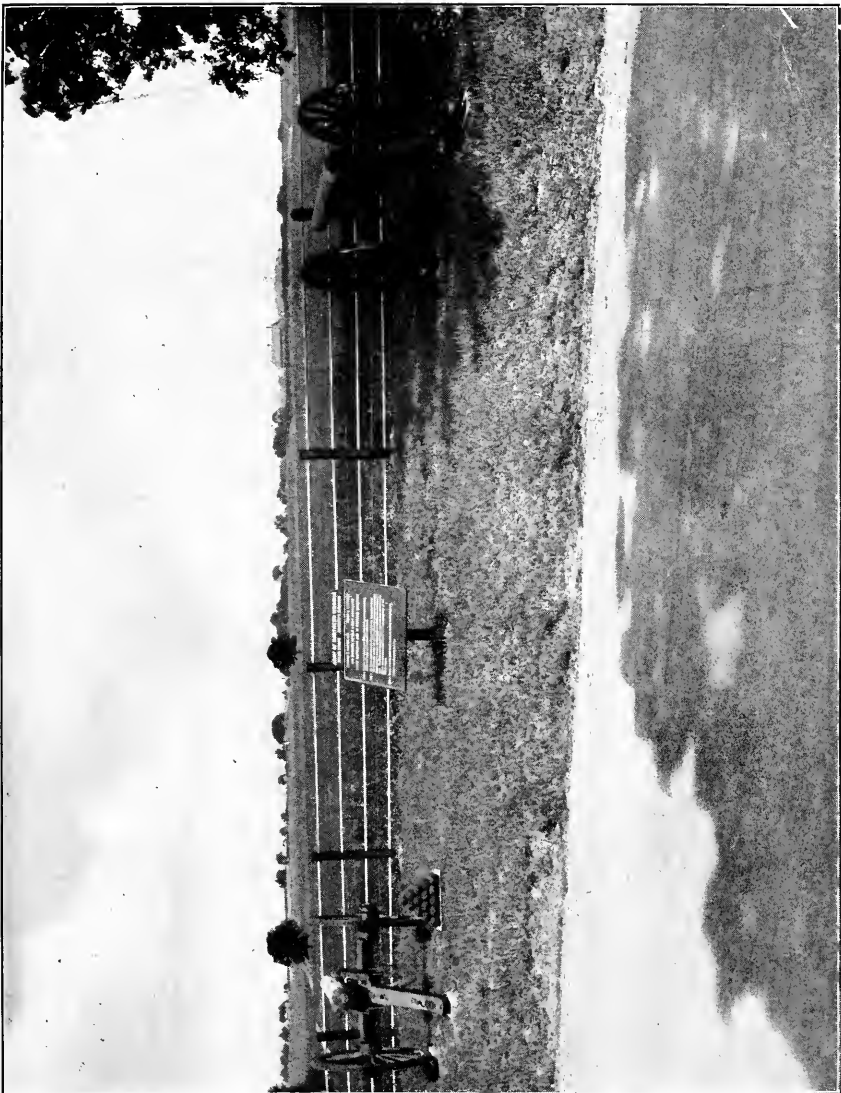
BRANDER'S BATTERY, LETCHER (VIRGINIA) ARTILLERY, WEST CONFEDERATE AVENUE.



PLEASONTON AVENUE, LOOKING EAST.



MARYE'S BATTERY, THE FREDERICKSBURG ARTILLERY, WEST CONFEDERATE AVENUE.



WARD'S BATTERY, MADISON (MISSISSIPPI) LIGHT ARTILLERY, WEST CONFEDERATE AVENUE.

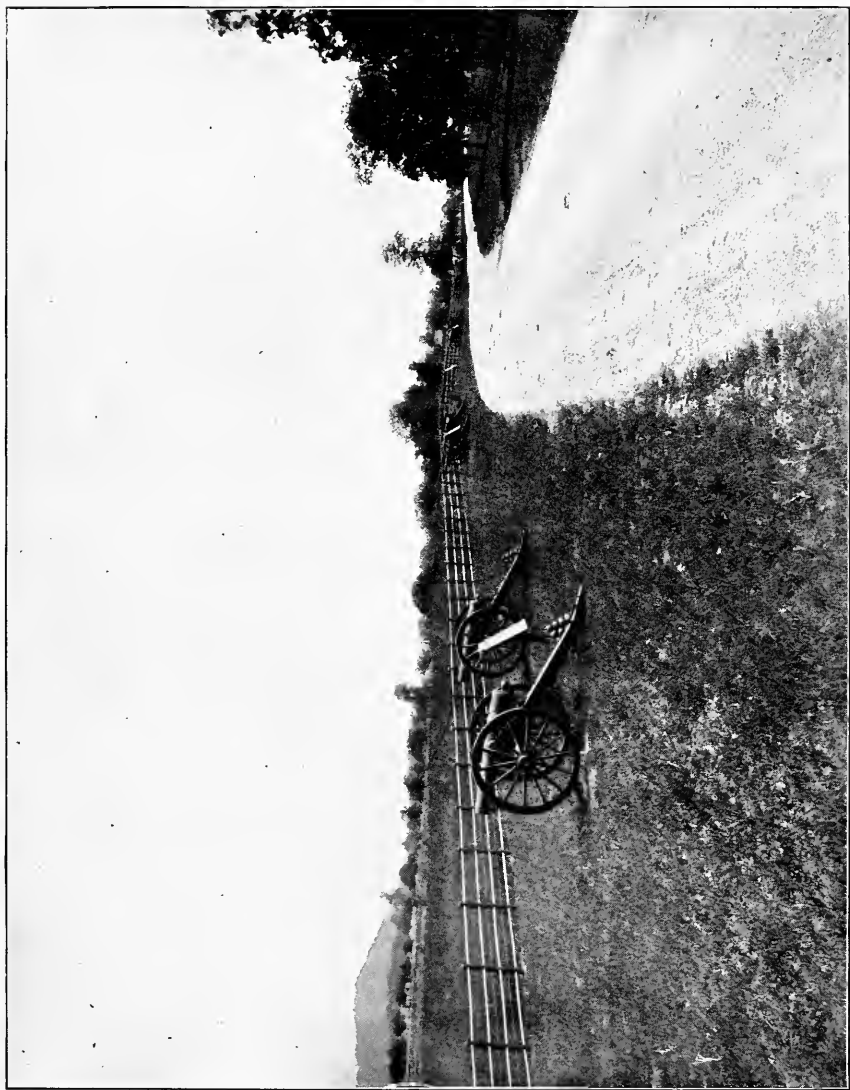


WEST CONFEDERATE AVENUE, SHOWING FIRST VERMONT AND FIRST NEW YORK SHARPSHOOTERS' MONUMENTS
IN PITZER'S WOODS.

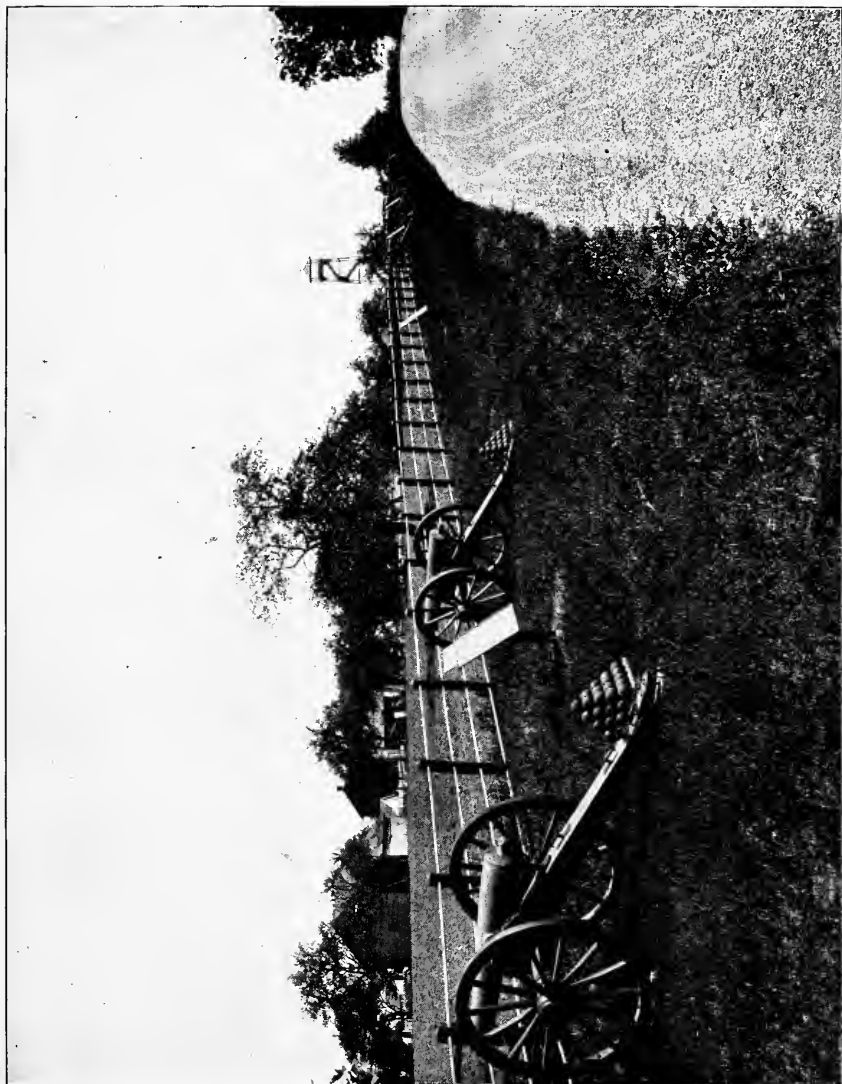




WEST CONFEDERATE AVENUE, LOOKING NORTH FROM PITZER'S WOODS.



WEST CONFEDERATE AVENUE, LOOKING SOUTH, SHOWING BATTERIES OF DEARING'S BATTALION.

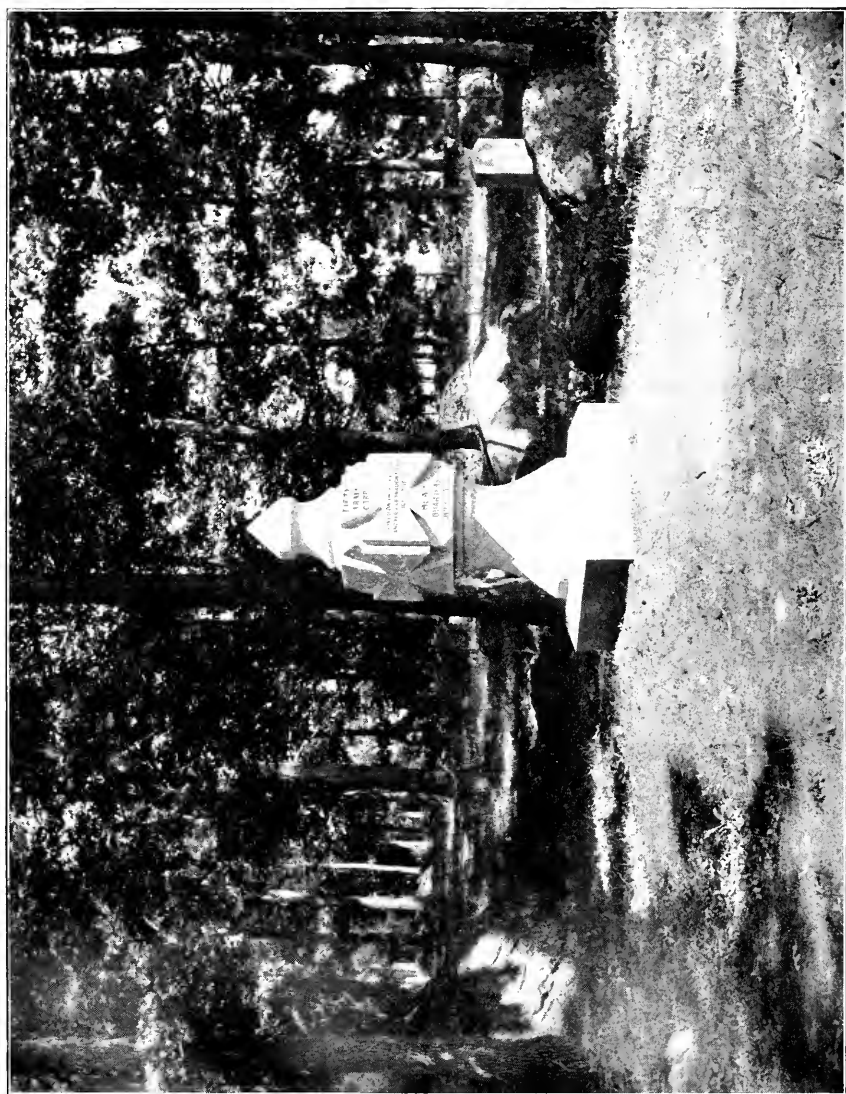


WEST CONFEDERATE AVENUE, LOOKING SOUTH, SHOWING BATTERIES OF ESHLEMAN'S BATTALION.

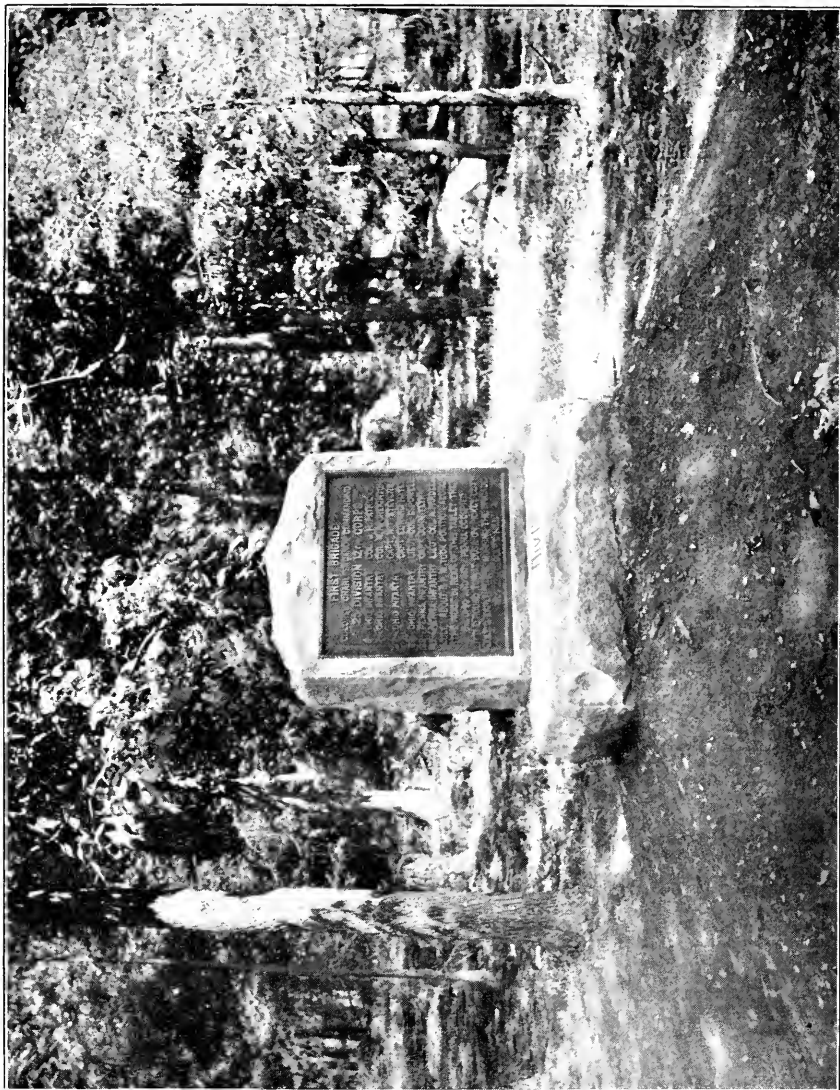


ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA MARKER, HANCOCK AVENUE.

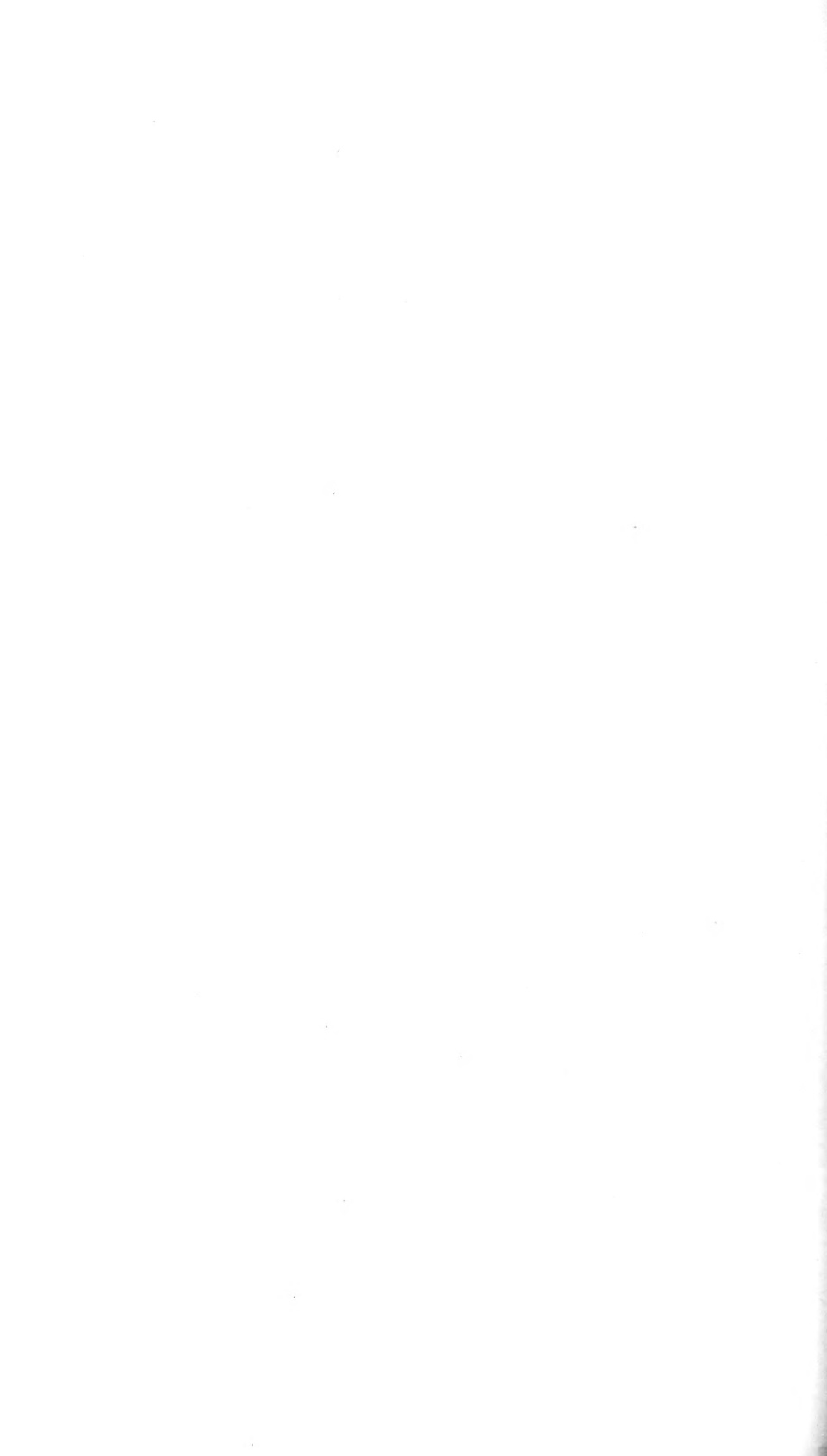


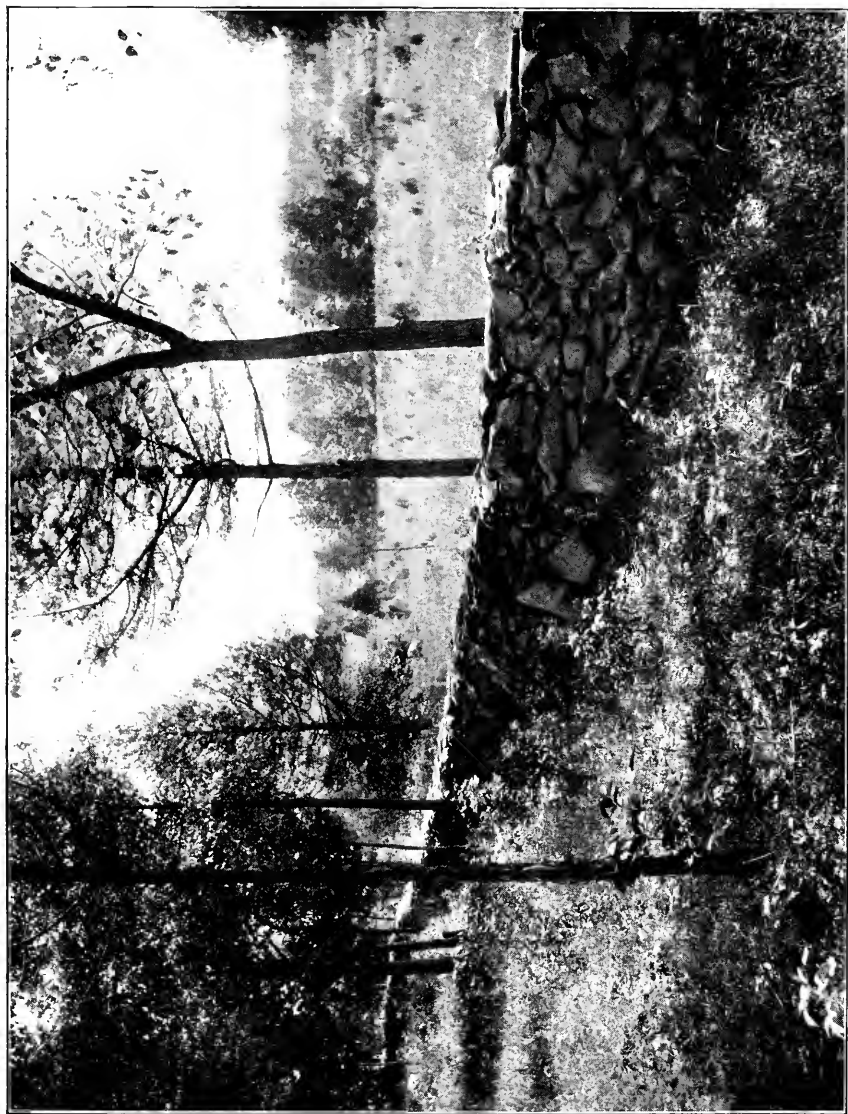


FIFTH CORPS HEADQUARTERS MARKER.

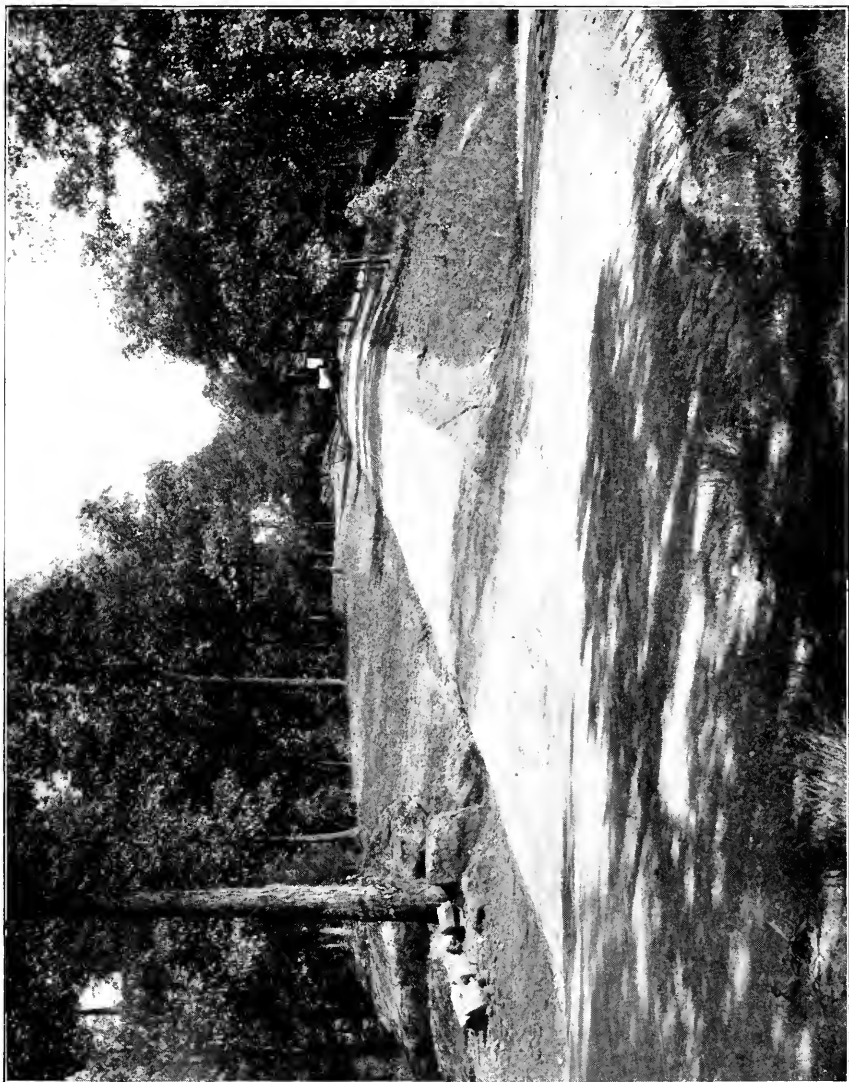


CANDY'S BRIGADE MARKER.





WALL WEST OF SEDGWICK AVENUE, LOOKING SOUTH.

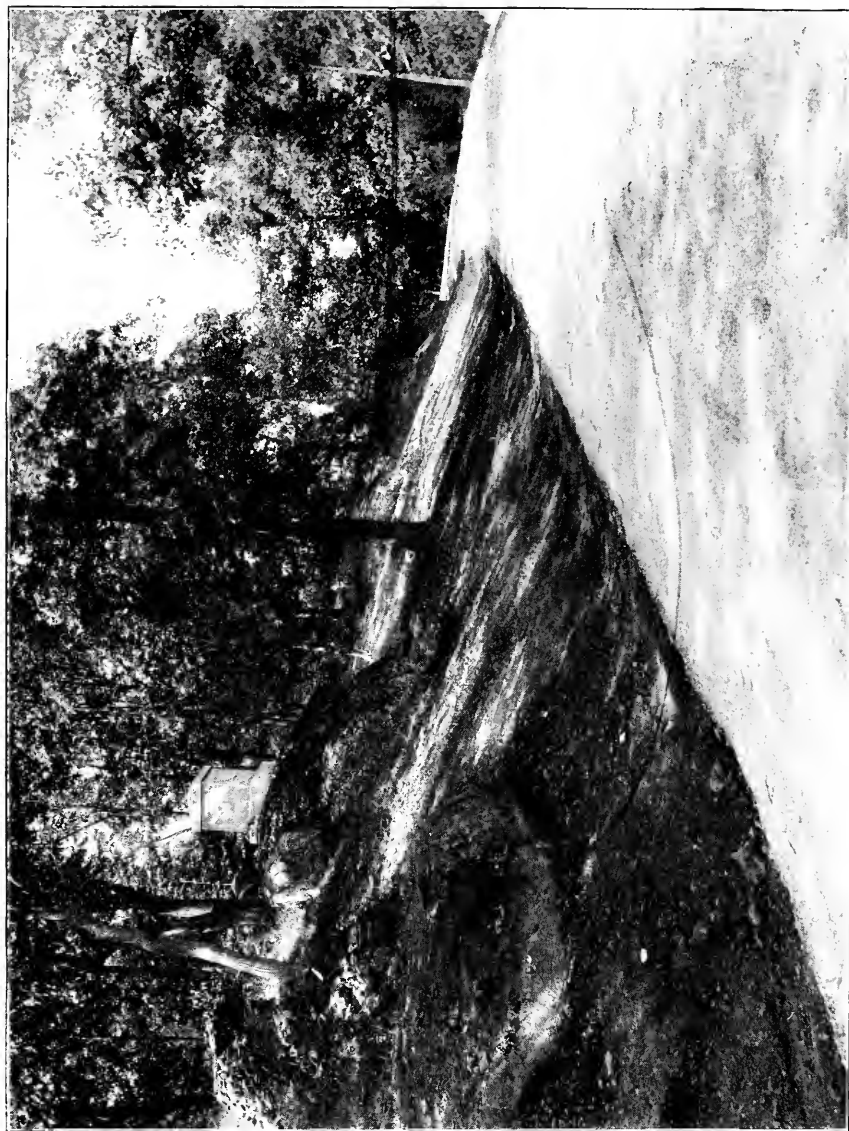


ENTRANCE TO CHAMBERLAIN AVENUE FROM BELOW FORTY-FOURTH NEW YORK MONUMENT.





CHAMBERLAIN AVENUE, LOOKING SOUTH, SHOWING TWENTIETH MAINE AND ROUND TOP.



CHAMBERLAIN AVENUE, LOOKING NORTH, SHOWING TWENTIETH MAINE.

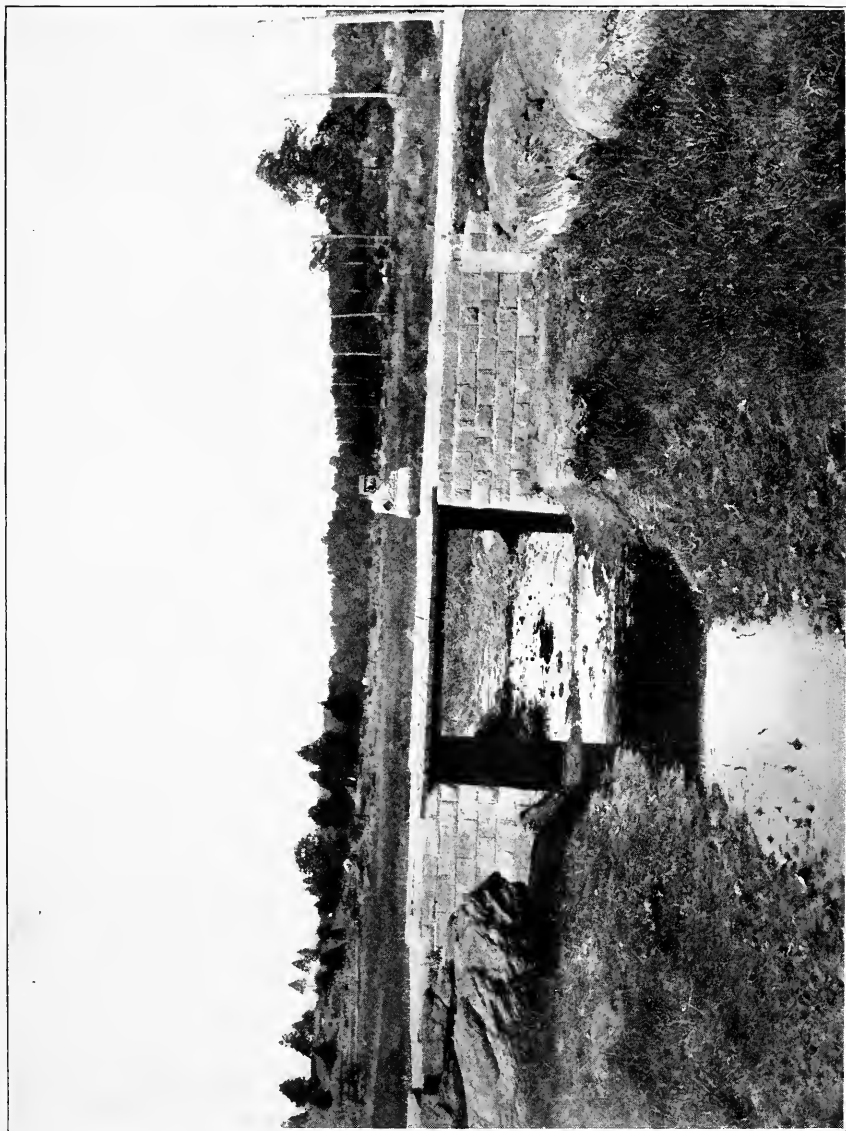


WARREN AVENUE WEST FROM SYKES AVENUE.



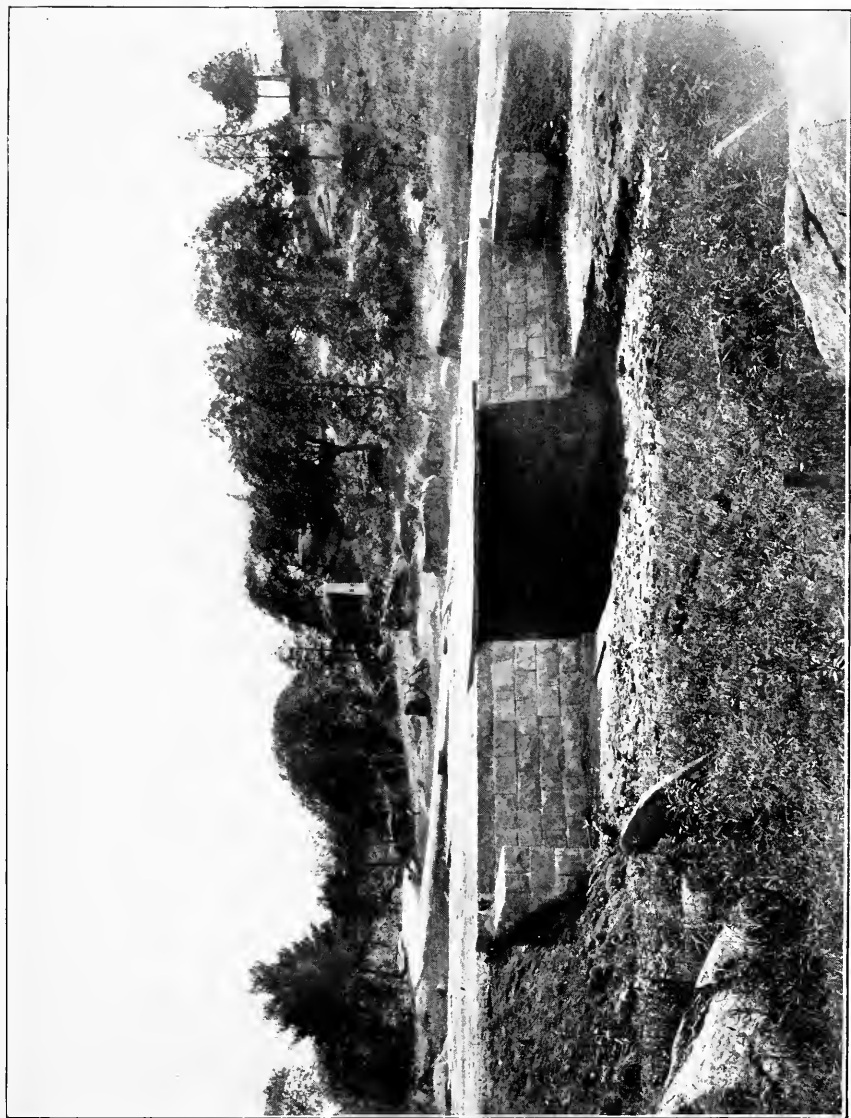


WARREN AVENUE EAST.



VIEW OF BRIDGE OVER PLUM RUN, LOOKING NORTH;





VIEW OF BRIDGE OVER PLUM RUN, LOOKING SOUTH.



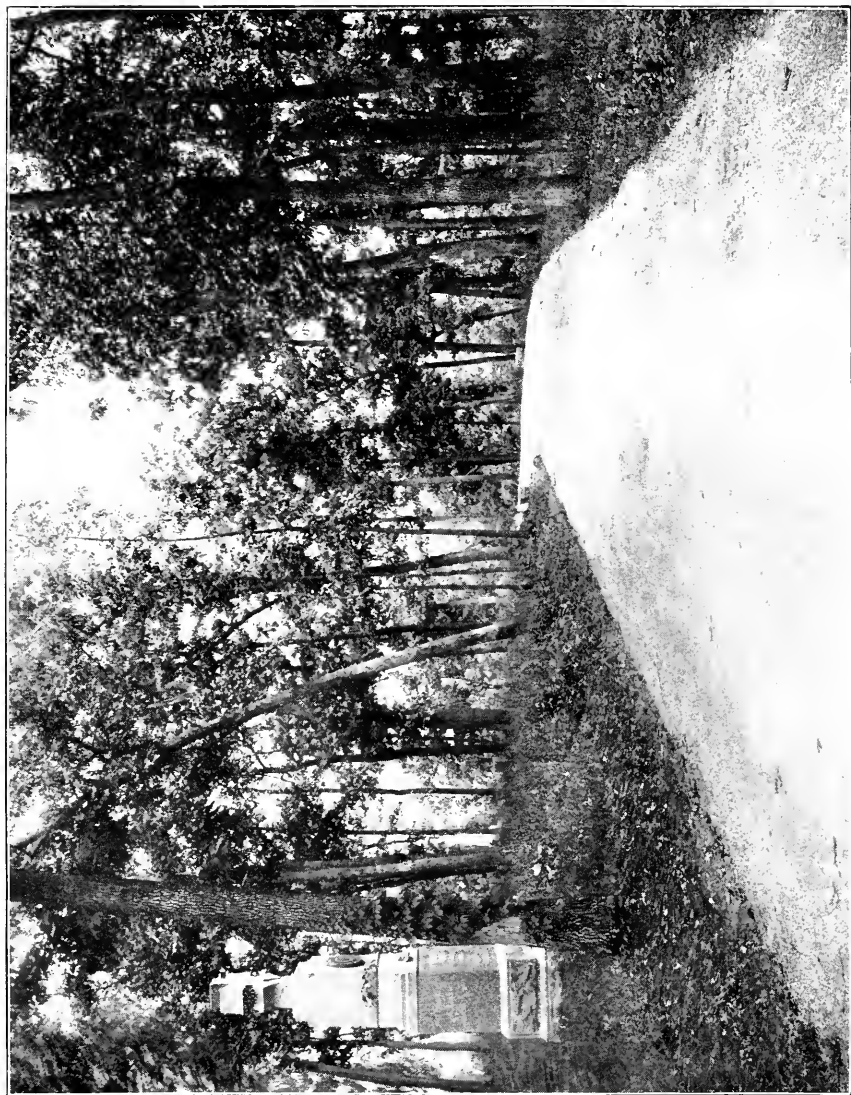
ITINERARY TABLETS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, IN FRONT OF EAST CEMETERY HILL.



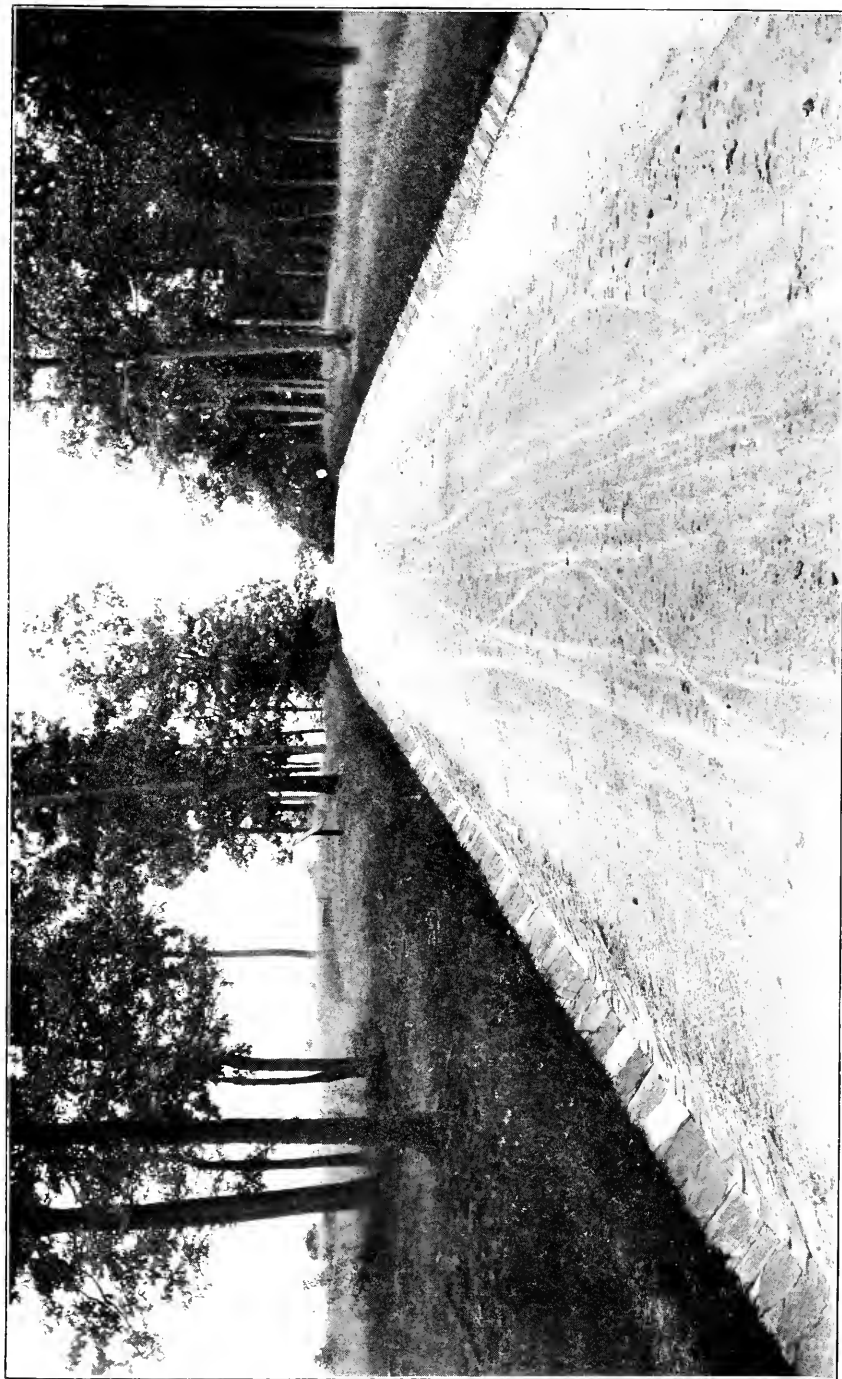
BUFORD AVENUE, LOOKING SOUTH.



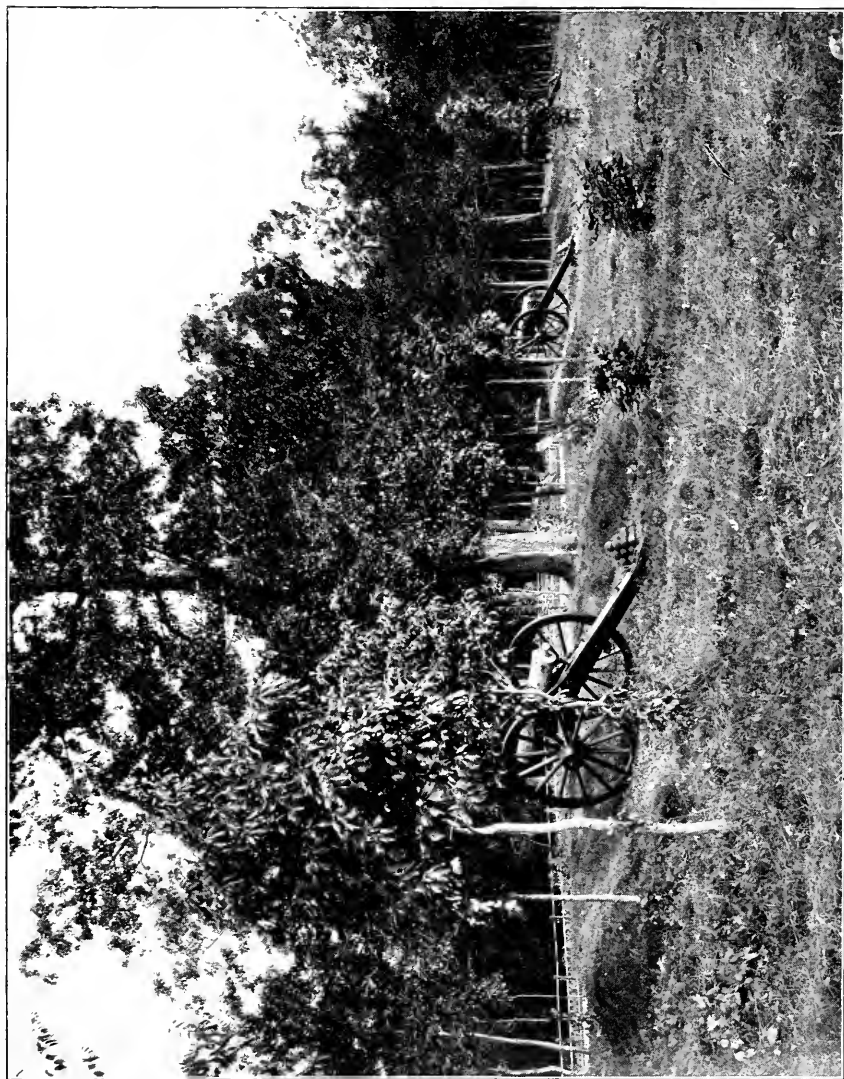
STONE AVENUE FROM REYNOLDS GROVE.



MEREDITH AVENUE, LOOKING SOUTH.



PAVED GUTTERS ON WEST CONFEDERATE AVENUE.



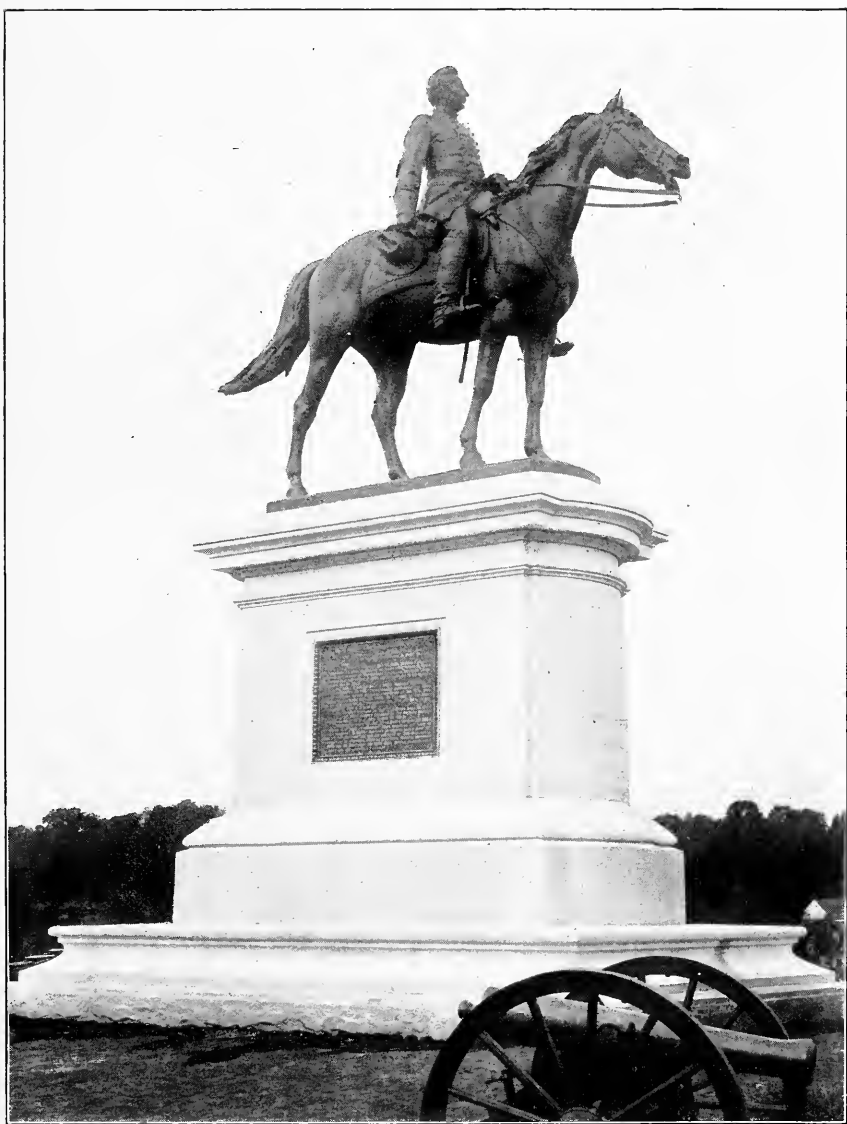
POAGUE'S HOWITZERS AND EARTHWORKS. WEST CONFEDERATE AVENUE.



ITINERARY TABLETS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, WEST CONFEDERATE AVENUE.



STORAGE BUILDING, PLEASANTON AVENUE.



STATUE TO MAJ. GEN. H. W. SLOCUM, STEVENS KNOLL, LOOKING WEST.



STATUE TO MAJ. GEN. H. W. SLOCUM, STEVENS KNOLL, LOOKING EAST.



BUILDING BETWEEN THE ROUND TOPS.



ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA
LONGSTREET'S CORPS - MCLEANS'S DIVISION

WOFFORD'S BRIGADE
16TH 18TH 24TH REGIMENTS COBB'S AND
PHILLIPS LEGIONS GEORGIA INFANTRY

JULY 2 ARRIVED AT 4 P. M. AND FORMED LINE 100 YARDS WEST OF THIS. ORDERED
TO THE FRONT ABOUT 5 P. M. AND ADVANCING SOON AFTERWARD ALONG
THE WHEATFIELD ROAD FLANKED THE UNION FORCES ASSAILING THE LOOP
AND FOR THE FIRST TIME THE BRIGADE WAS DRIVEN BACK.
THROUGH THE WHEATFIELD THE BRIGADE WAS DRIVEN BACK
THERE WAS A STRONG ROST OF FRESH TROOPS INTERRECEIVING AT THE SAME
MOMENT AN ORDER TO WITHDRAW THE BRIGADE FELL BACK AT SUNSET TO
THE GROVE WEST OF THE WHEATFIELD

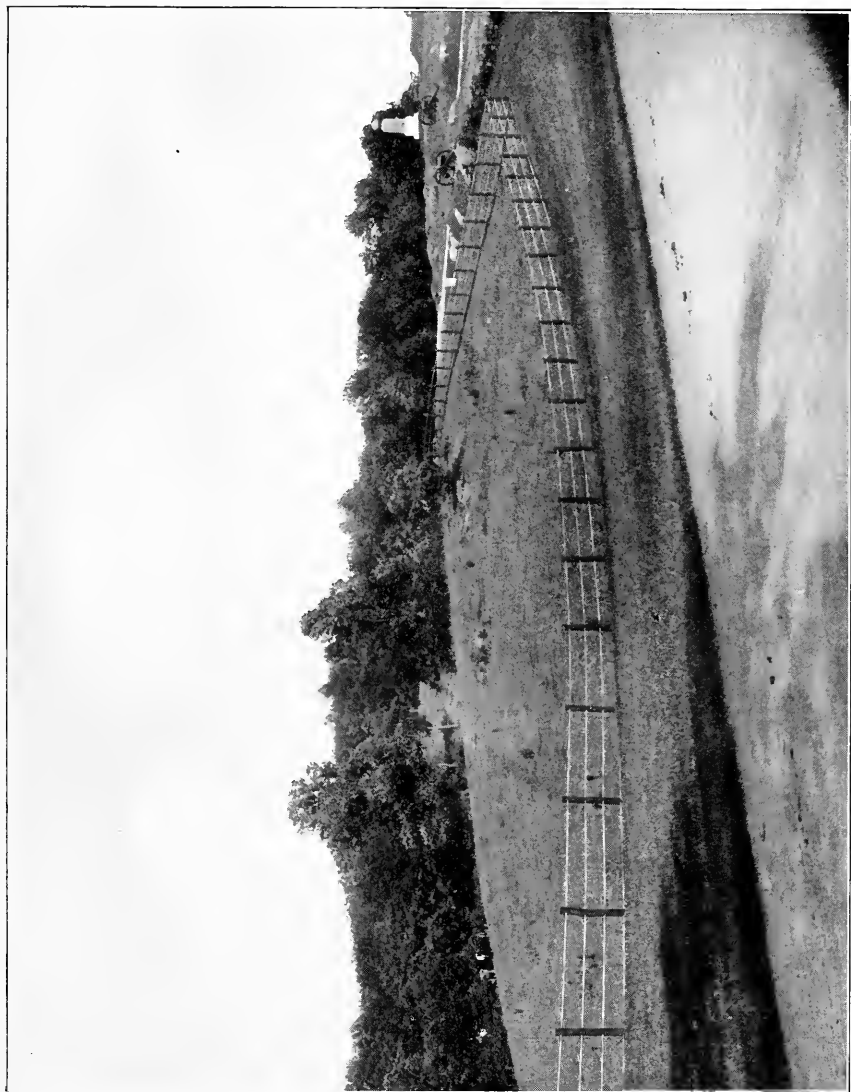
JULY 3 ONE REGIMENT WAS LEFT ON OUTPOST DUTY IN THAT GROVE. THE OTHERS
SUPPORTED ARTILLERY ON PEACH ORCHARD RIDGE. ALL WITHDREW LATE
IN THE AFTERNOON

JULY 4 IN LINE HERE ALL DAY. AT MIDNIGHT BEGAN THE MARCH TO HAGERSTOWN
PRESENT ABOUT 1550 KILLED OR WOUNDED 207 MISSING 112 TOTAL 355

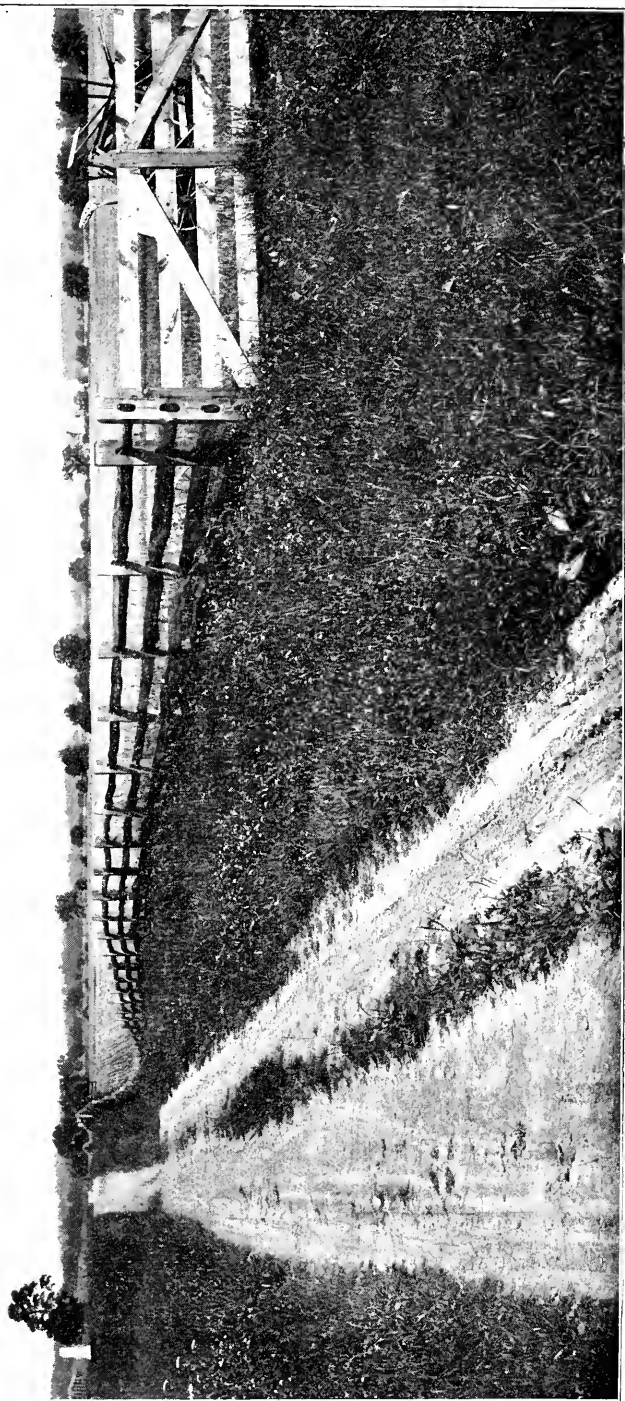
INFANTRY TABLET, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, WEST CONFEDERATE AVENUE.



NEW FENCING ON HOWARD AVENUE.



NEW FENCING ON SLOCUM AVENUE.



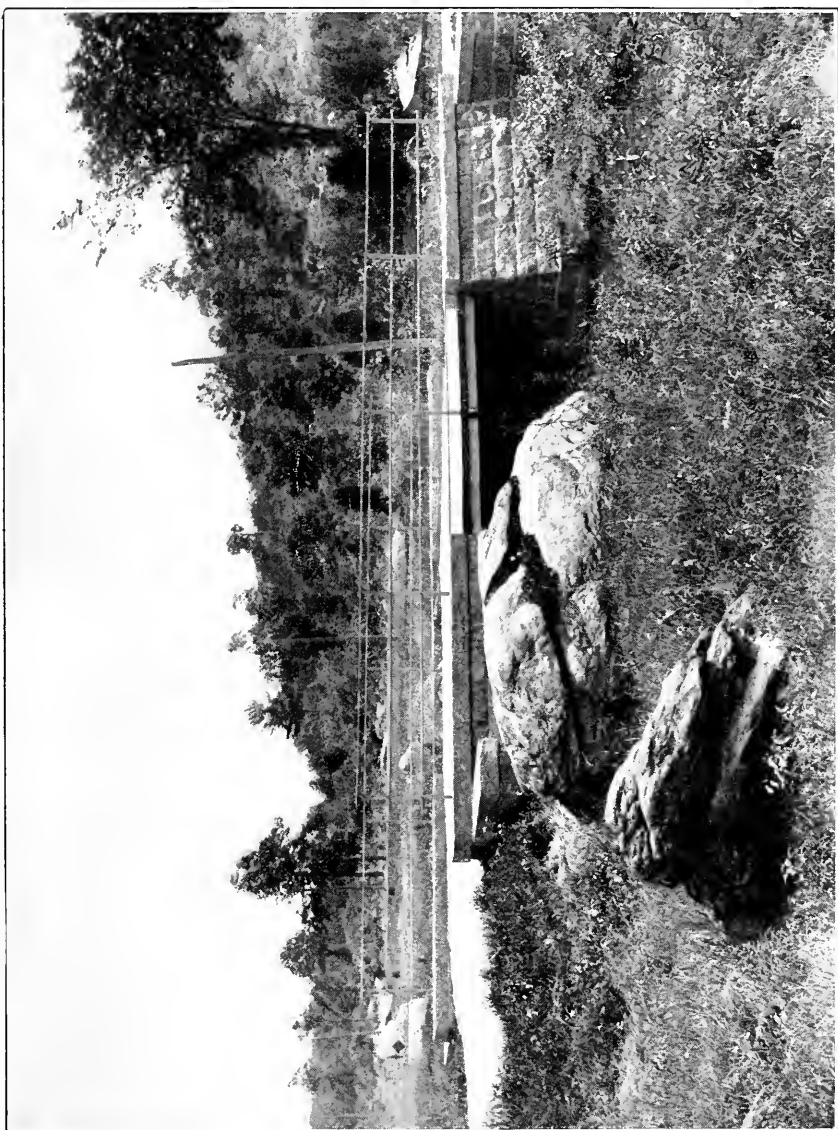
NEW FENCING ON GREGG AVENUE. EAST CAVALRY FIELD.



NEW FENCING ON GREGG AVENUE, EAST CAVALRY FIELD.



ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA MARKER, HANCOCK AVENUE.



VIEW OF COMPLETED BRIDGE OVER PLUM RUN, LOOKING NORTH.



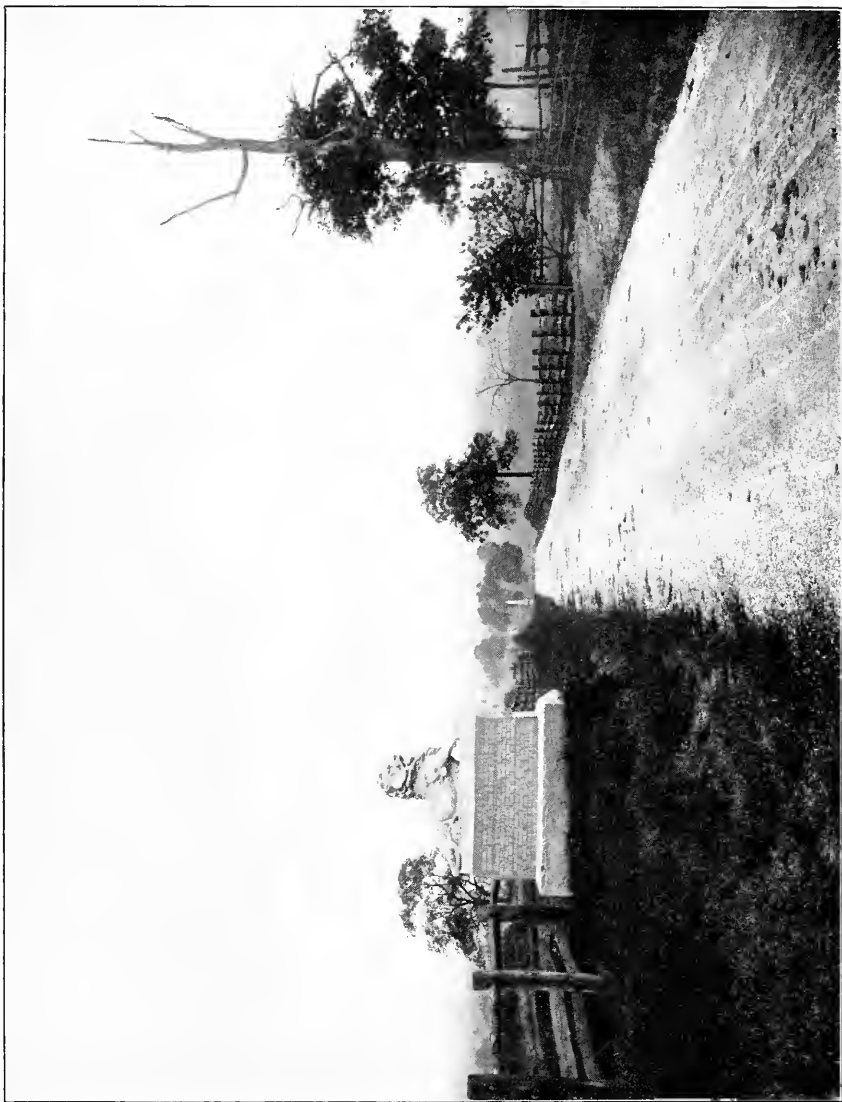
VIEW OF COMPLETED BRIDGE OVER PLUM RUN, LOOKING SOUTH.



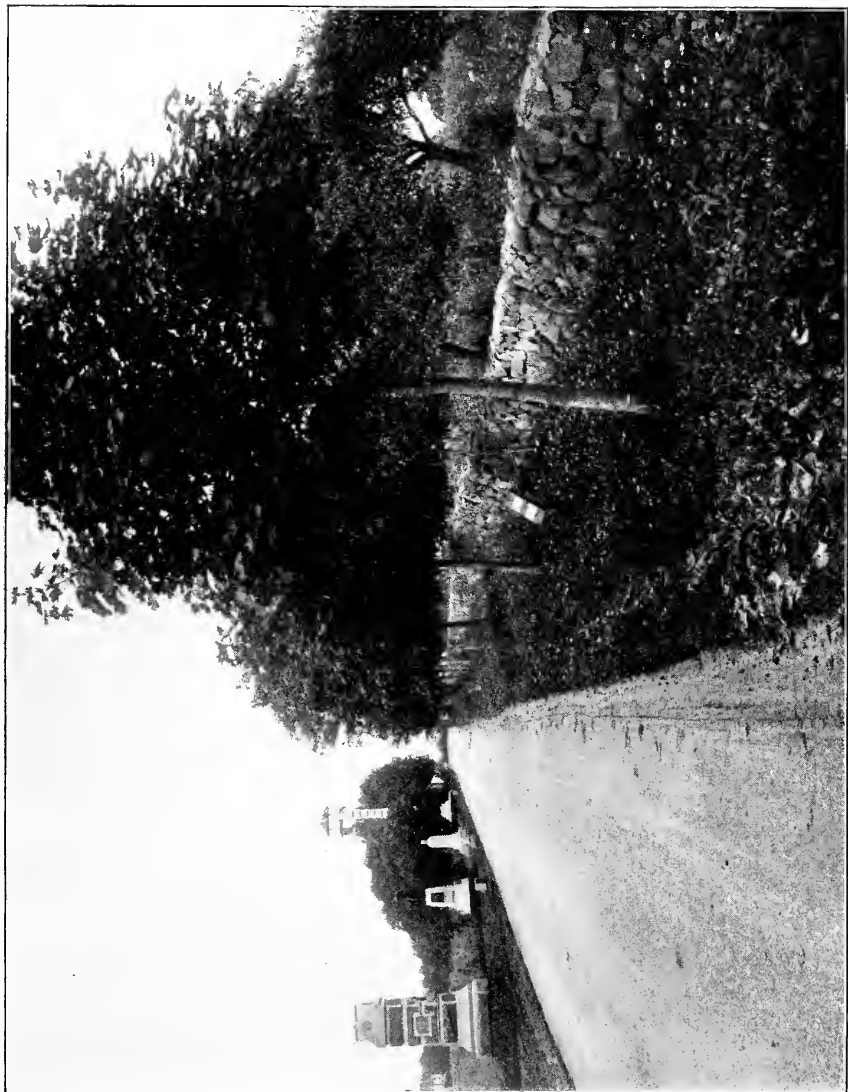
WRIGHT AVENUE FROM CHAMBERLAIN AVENUE.



WRIGHT AVENUE, SHOWING WALL BREASTWORKS.



WRIGHT AVENUE, LOOKING EAST.



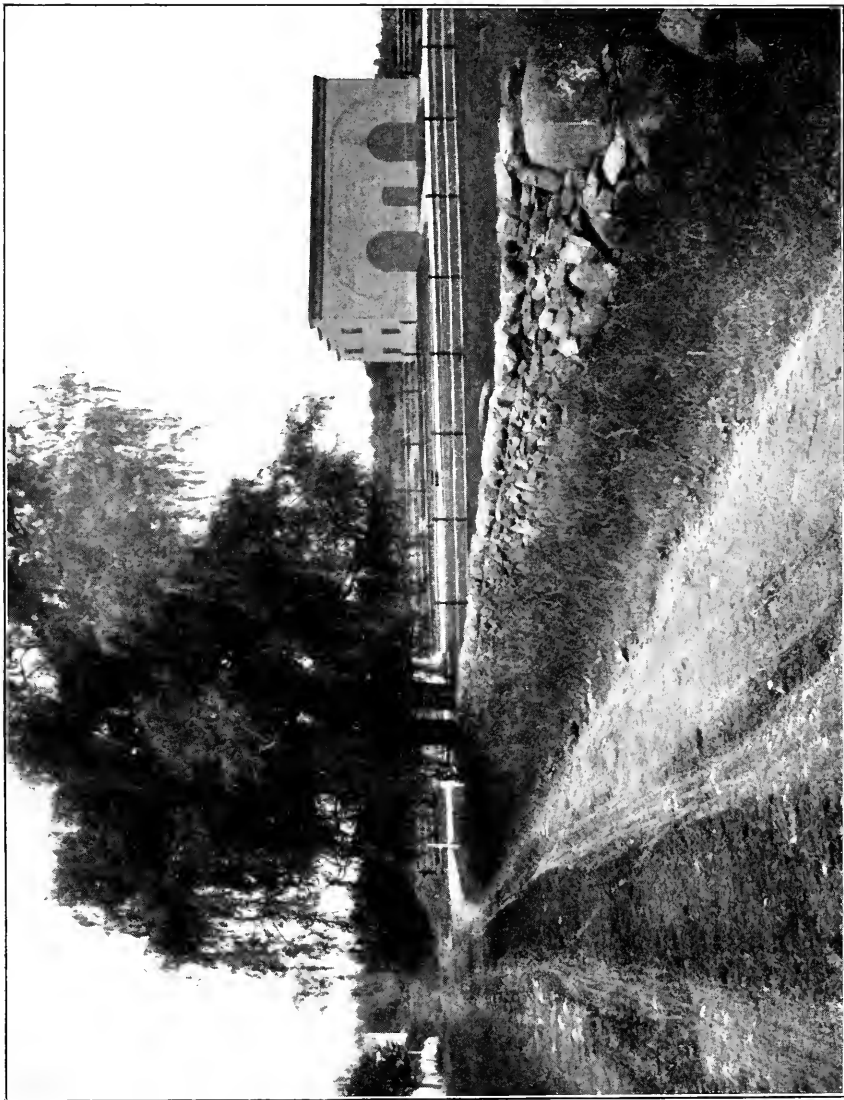
STONE-WALL BREASTWORK, DOUBLEDAY AVENUE,



STONE-WALL BREASTWORK, TANEYTOWN ROAD, GEN. G. G. MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS.



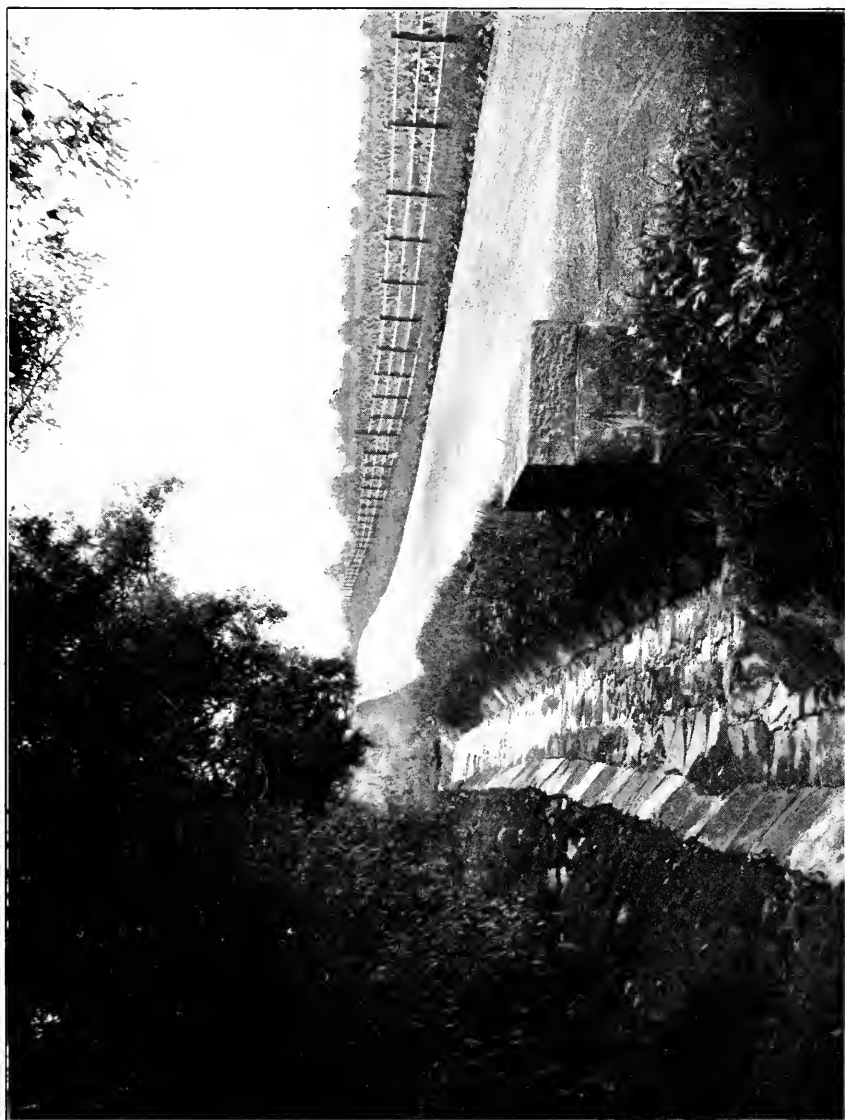
STONE-WALL BREASTWORK, TANEYTOWN ROAD.



STONE-WALL BREASTWORK, TANEYTOWN ROAD; STORAGE BUILDING.



FENCING ON REYNOLD AVENUE, SECTION CALEF'S BATTERY.



GUTTER PAVING ON BUFORD AVENUE.



GUTTER PAVING ON UNITED STATES AVENUE.



GUTTER PAVING ON WARREN AVENUE.



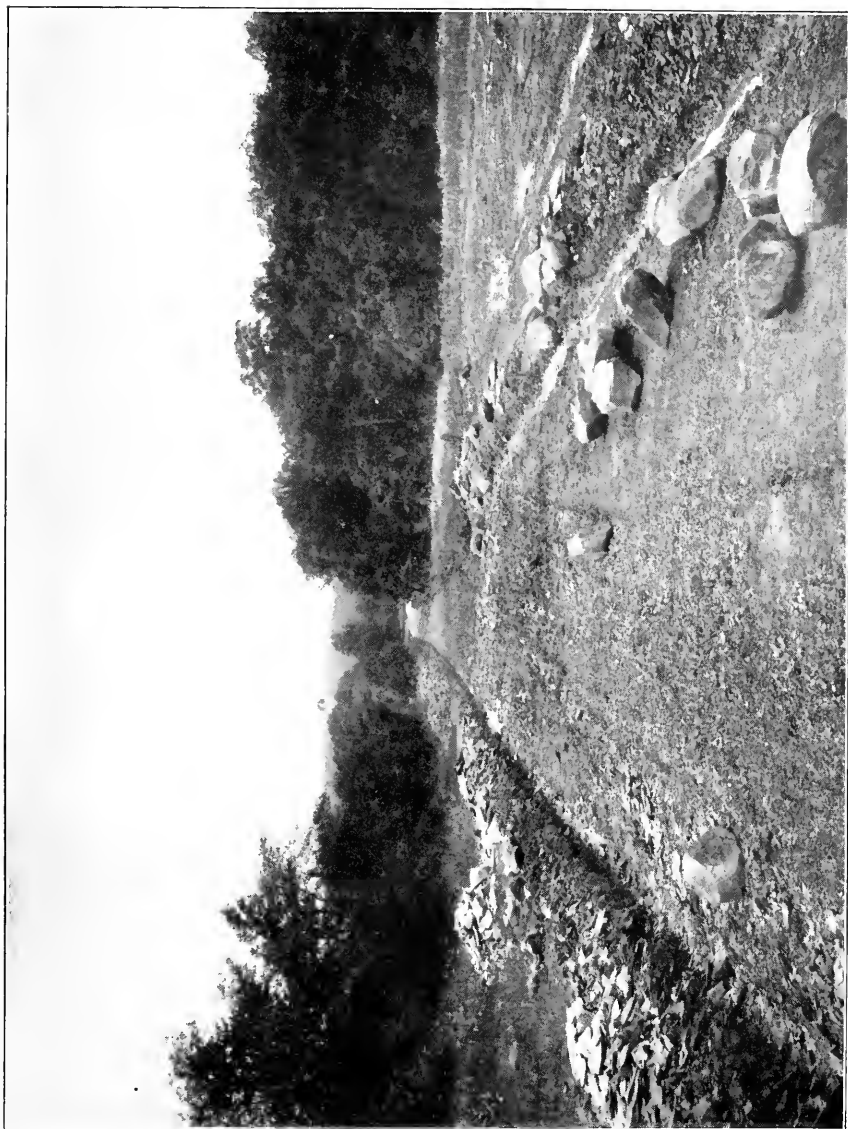
GUTTER PAVING ON SICKLES AVENUE.



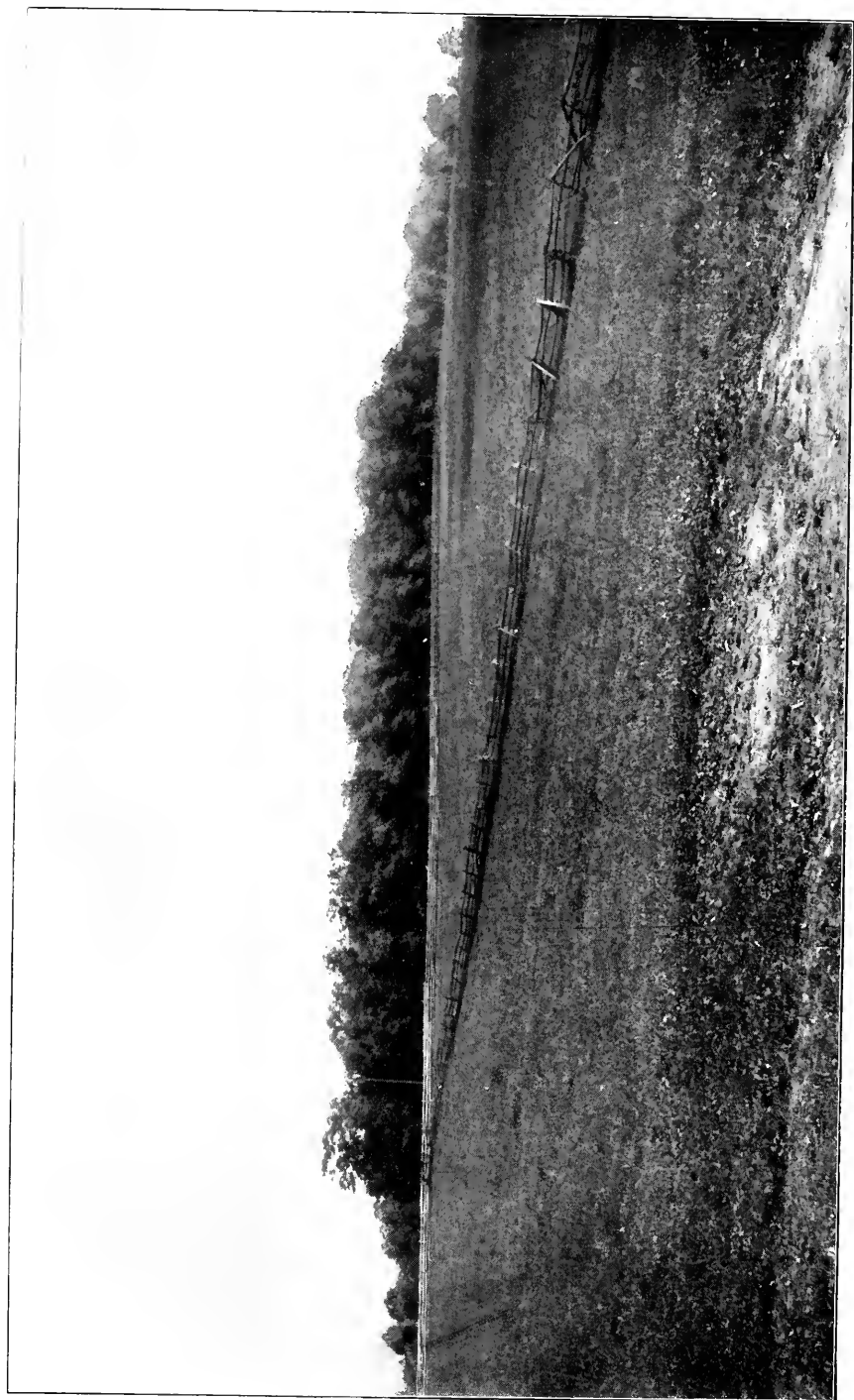
RETAINING WALL AND GUTTER ON STONE AVENUE.



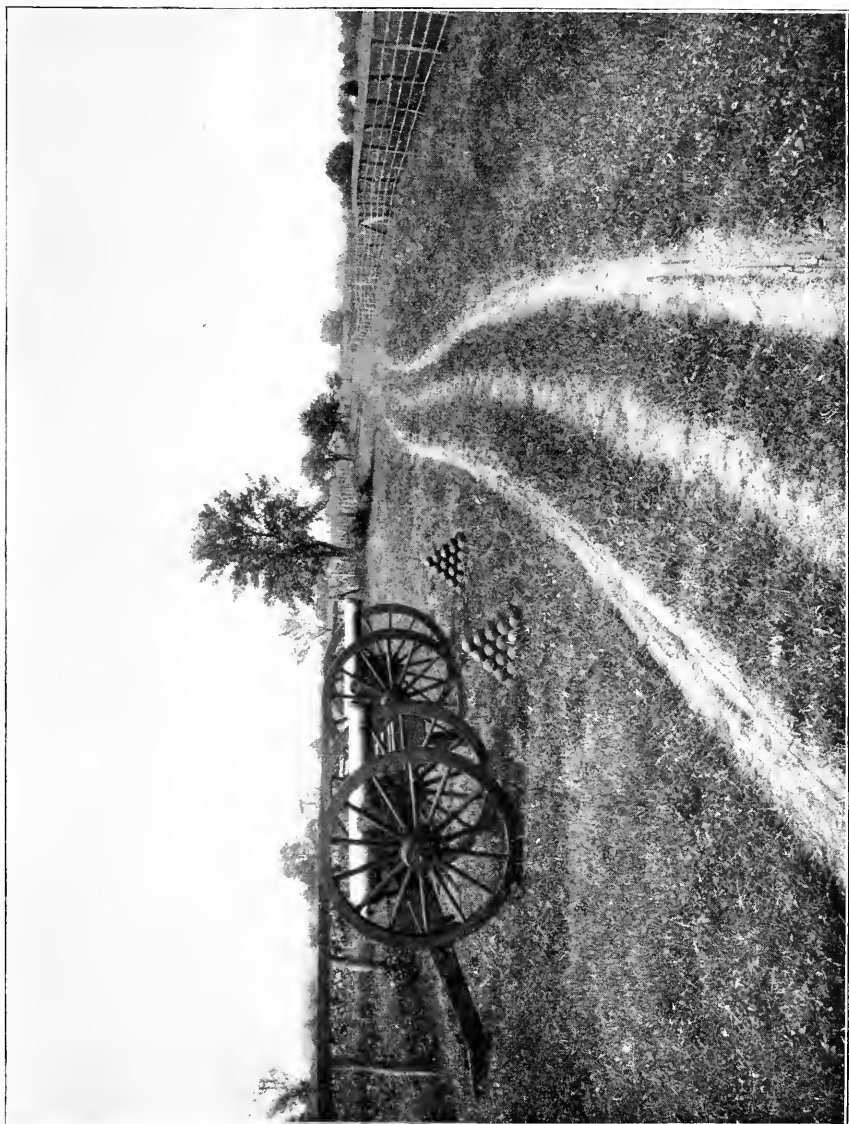
GRADING EAST END OF MEREDITH AVENUE.



GRADING MEREDITH AVENUE, LOOKING WEST.



SOUTH LINE OF RUMMEL WOODS FROM RUMMEL BARN.



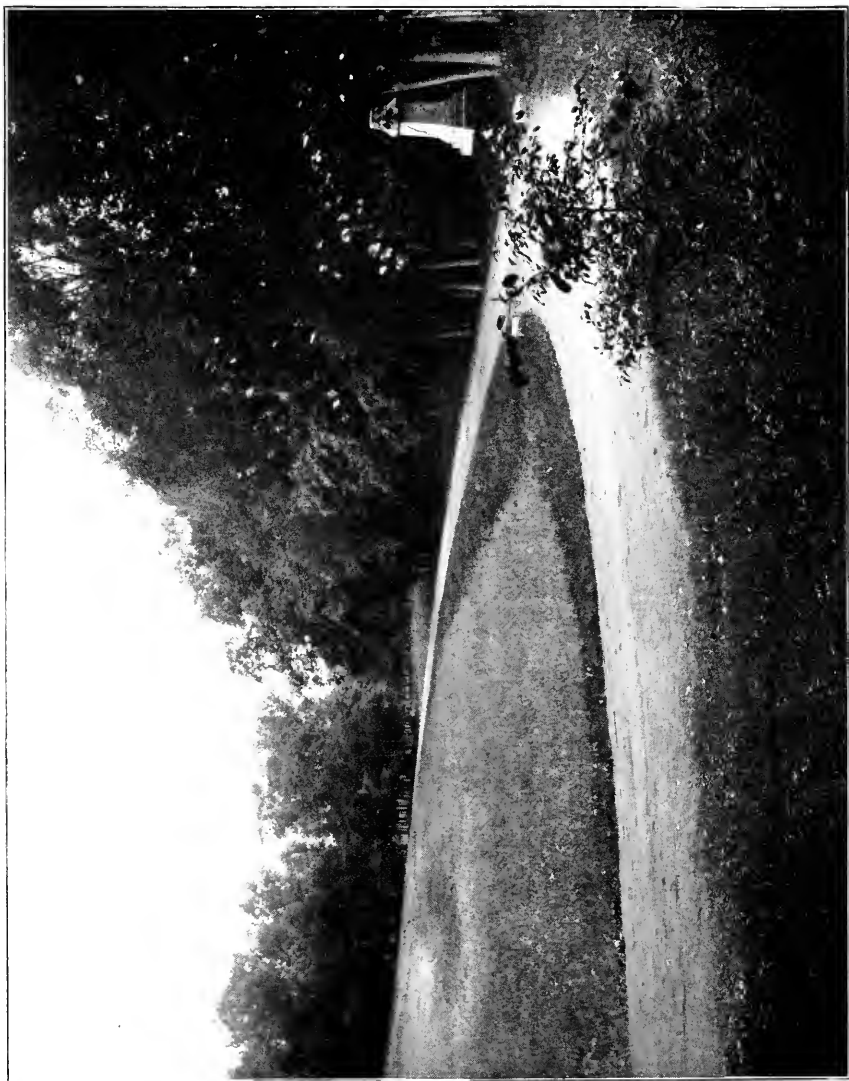
AVENUE ON ARTILLERY LINE, CAVALRY FIELD.



FROM BATTERY M, SECOND UNITED STATES ARTILLERY, CAVALRY FIELD, SHOWING UNION INFANTRY LINE FROM RIGHT TO LEFT.



TABLET OF FOURTH ALABAMA INFANTRY REGIMENT, SECTION 5.



GEARY AVENUE, PARDEE FIELD.



PARDEE FIELD FROM STONE-WALL BREASTWORK ON SOUTH SPUR OF CULP'S HILL.



TWENTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MARKER, ALONG ROCK CREEK.



NINETEENTH INDIANA MONUMENT, MEREDITH AVENUE.

North.



RELIEF MAP OF THE BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

Size 9 feet 2½ inches by 12 feet 8 inches. Surveys of field by Lieut. Col. E. B. Cope, engineer; S. A. Hammond, H. W. Mattern, E. M. Hewitt, A. A. Partner, assistant engineers. Relief map made by Lieut. Col. E. B. Cope, engineer; J. C. Wierman, assistant. Scale 200 feet to inch.





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